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THE STANDARD.

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EDITORIAL.

The one topic of surpassing interest among single tax men throughout the country just now is the single tax conference to be held in this city at the time of Mr. George's return. Letters are pouring in to the enrolment committee from all quarters, and the many who cannot come because of distance, expense or other obstacles, send warm greetings and their best wishes for the success of the gathering. Among all these letters there is not a single expression of doubt as to the propriety and importance of a conference at this time.

All the indications point to a successful and representative gathering of earnest workers, who will offer one another, not merely encouragement, but valuable suggestions concerning plans and methods of work.

The Memphis single tax club will be well represented, and its delegates will explain the methods by which they have been so successful in securing the circulation of single tax literature through the patent inside newspapers and their proposal for extending this work to the papers using plates. A few men in a distant city have thus far borne the brunt of this work and the greater part of its expense, and they will come to the conference earnestly desiring that provision may be made for carrying the work further and establishing the system universally under the direction of the central organization representing the single tax men of the whole country. The Buffalo delegates will doubtless be able to describe and illustrate the movement by which they secured the presentation of so startling an object lesson in the single tax in that city. Delegates from West Virginia will speak with experience concerning the effectiveness of a school house campaign. The Chicago men will come with a record of admirable work, directly and indirectly, and will tell the conference something of the methods by which they have on more than one occasion made the single tax an issue in politics and brought about its partial application, so far as vacant lots are concerned. Boston will send cheering news of growth in New England, and from Baltimore to New Orleans delegates will be present to tell us of successful propaganda work in the south. St. Louis will send a delegation fitly representative of the energy displayed there, and from California Judge Maguire will come to report progress on the Pacific coast. Necessarily many organizations find themselves unable to send delegates because of the great expense involved, but there is already assurance that the attendance will be so general as to practically represent the country as a whole.

The probabilities seem to be that Mr. George will arrive on the day the conference meets or the day before. He has had a splendidly successful tour in Australia and has left renewed activity behind him in every city and town that he has visited. His reception in England shows that the movement continues to progress with steadiness there, and it is a matter for sincere rejoicing that he will be greeted on his return home by this great gathering of earnest workers bringing in their reports of progress in this country, and preparing plans for further and more united work in the future.

The conference, of course, is not called for the purpose of nominating a ticket or setting any new party in the field. It will be composed of men who are members of organizations that have grown up since the policy of advancing toward the single tax through co-operation with the free trade movement was adopted. There are no indications that there will be disputes about doctrine or wide differences of opinion about policy. The gathering will rather be one of earnest workers, fully committed to definite doctrines and substantially agreed as to the general method of advancing them, though anxious for new light as to all possible improvement in such methods. The delegates will come to New York inspired by zeal for a principle and paying their expenses, which in many cases must be large, from their own pockets, except where clubs have, here and there, been able to meet such expenses by contributions. Whatever else may be said of such a gathering, no one can doubt the zeal and unselfishness that inspires men to such sacrifices, nor fail to recognize the power of a great idea that embraces such a gathering as this.

Of course the expenses for hall rent, advertising and many other things connected with the holding of such a meeting must run far beyond the limited means at the disposal of the enrolment committee, which merely calls the conference as the agent of the various clubs. It is therefore not merely desirable, but necessary, that a special fund of \$500 or more shall be contributed for meeting expenses, and it is only just that the greater part of these contributions shall come from men in New York, Brooklyn and the immediate vicinity. Delegates here are able to attend with but small loss of time and at little cost, and generous contributions therefore from our friends in this neighborhood would involve no more of sacrifice than most of the delegates from a distance have already made. There need be no fear of making the fund too large, for the conference will doubtless appoint an executive body to represent it, and any surplus remaining at the close of the meeting will be turned over to such body for propaganda work.

Those who are old enough to remember the time when Senator Edmunds of Vermont was an honored personage toward whom right thinking men in his own party turned for counsel and leadership, may still have enough remnants of the old-time respect for the "St. Jerome" of the senate to be shocked at his appearance as the champion of limiting debate in that body, and it will emphasize the feeling of disappointment among such people when they note that such a man as Teller of Colorado took the lead in opposing Mr. Edmunds's proposition.

The senate is doing, so far as the tariff bill is concerned, just what it was instituted for. Here is a bill that proposes to change the rate of taxation on thousands of articles in common use. This bill was notoriously rushed through the house without debate, and practically without examination. When it went to the senate it was referred to the finance committee, and, on motion of Mr. Plumb, that committee was directed to state its reasons in every instance for proposing a change in existing duties. In some sort of slipshod, haphazard

fashion the finance committee has professed to comply with this direction. The bill is now under consideration, and not only democrats, but a growing handful of republicans, are debating the necessity of the various increases in taxation proposed by the finance committee and defended in its report. What is any legislative body for unless it be to examine carefully such a measure as this, largely increasing the burdens of taxation levied on the people? To propose that it should do anything else than debate this bill, item by item, would sound like insanity to people who only know of government through studying its theories.

Of course we of this generation, educated in the diabolical school called practical politics, are far wiser than our fathers and understand precisely why this haste is demanded. Protected monopolists bought the presidency and control of the house of representatives. Their agents are under contract to give them the power to reimburse themselves by levying new taxes on the people. Whether the people will stand this or not is a serious problem. There is, however, no question at all that if the protectionist bosses break their promises to the monopolists the disappointed millionaires will refuse to buy them any more presidencies or congresses. Hence, they are determined, at whatever cost or risk, to meet their obligations, and they seek to force the McKinley bill through with the utmost rapidity in order that its beneficiaries may safely set about recouping themselves for their contributions to the campaign fund two years ago.

George F. Edmunds, senator from Vermont, who posed for years as the representative of what is called the better element in politics, who is on record as an opponent to any attempt to limit the century-old usage of free debate in the senate, bows to the lash of the plutocrats who are forcing this scheme forward. He not only disgraces himself, but he endangers interests that he fully understands, when he proposes to compel legislation without deliberation or debate that shall impose senseless taxes on the people in the interests of those whose servant and bondsman he is. How pitiful is the spectacle!

Mr. C. B. Cooper, president of the National sheet metal roofing company, a well known single tax man, has just returned from a business visit to Tennessee, and he happened to be there during the elections. Mr. Cooper says that the new ballot law works admirably and has unquestionably done much to purify elections. He further says that the democratic success is in a measure due to the new law requiring each voter to have paid a poll tax. One old colored man said to Mr. Cooper: "These yere elections are gettin' mighty curious. I have to pay a tax of \$3 if I want to vote, and they won't give me but a dollar for votin'." But though these things had their effect, Mr. Cooper says there is no doubt that the primary cause of the overwhelming democratic victory which swept every republican out of office—and there were a number of republicans in office—was the universal condemnation of the Force bill. Everybody talks of it, and it appears to have no friends.

The conference of tariff reform clubs to

bring about the nomination and election of capable congressmen is making steady progress, and it promises to become an efficient organization that will accomplish actual results. The Tribune has shown a sufficient interest in it to attempt to injure it by the preposterous assertion that it is practically an alliance between the Reform club and Tammany hall, and it goes further and declares that the present acting editor of THE STANDARD was the negotiator of such an alliance on behalf of the Reform club. This story is too preposterous to need contradiction, were it not that it is part of a manifest effort to create prejudice against the movement by representing that it is entirely dominated by single tax men. The managing editor of THE STANDARD has never seen, much less talked to, any leader of Tammany hall; and, furthermore, he does not represent the Reform club in the conference committee. Another paper, which we should not suppose to be hostile to such a movement, the Herald, represents that it is entirely under the control of the Manhattan single tax club, while the Sun, hostile as usual to any and every effort in behalf of decency in politics, sneeringly suggests that Henry George shall be permitted to make the democratic nominations.

All this is evidence that the single tax men have, as usual, done active work in behalf of a cause they have espoused, but there is not the slightest warrant for the suggestion that they are seeking to control this movement or to divert it to their own purposes. They believe in the abolition of tariff taxes and they are willing to work loyally and faithfully for any effort to reduce them. This fact is so apparent to their co-workers in this congressional business that there is no danger that the organs of the machine politicians will be able to sow dissension between the clubs represented.

Mr. J. W. Bailey of Atchison, Kan., in sending a copy of the Atchison Champion containing the editorial article reprinted in the last issue of THE STANDARD, says the change of opinion is not due to any change in the management, but to the pressure of public opinion in that state. This is merely one of many evidences that the western people are opening their eyes to the humbuggery of protection and preparing to become thorough free traders.

MR. ATKINSON'S DIFFICULTY WITH THE RENT QUESTION.

The following letter was received too late for insertion in our issue of last week:

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I thank you for the courtesy which you have extended to me in sending a copy of your paper of July 23, which contains the inquiry of Mr. James McDaniel and your reply thereto. It may promote the search for truth in this matter if I should make a rejoinder to your comments upon Mr. McDaniel's reply; the one matter of importance being that the heavy taxes to which the people of the United States are subjected should be collected in such a way as to be the least burden upon the community.

I will take up your reply to Mr. McDaniel by paragraphs on fourteen separate points:

First, you observe that "Mr. Atkinson seems to suffer from some mental infirmity that prevents him from comprehending what economic rent really is, and therefore it is impossible to conduct a discussion with him as to the effects of taking a part or the whole of such rent for public uses." I confess to the mental infirmity which prevents me from comprehending what you mean by economic rent, since you have subsequently covered under that name not only rent, according to Ricardo, but also what Mill designated as "the unearned increment"—that is, the rise in the value of land due to the progress of society—which has not heretofore, so far as I know, been customarily included in economic treatises under the head of rent.

Ricardo's theory of rent was that the rent of agricultural land is that part of the value of its product by which the product of the

more fertile soils exceeds the product of the least fertile soil from which a sufficient return can be had to pay for its cultivation.

If you can state Ricardo's theory more comprehensively or clearly you will greatly oblige me by doing so.

The difficulty in my mind is that according to this theory land possesses a certain potential of production which is unvarying in its result. In order that this principle may be applied it is necessary to base it upon the conception that one poor kind of land, cultivated according to it, yields a given crop, will yield a product which we will call A; and the cost of cultivating that land is also A. Another good kind of land, cultivated according to its kind, will yield a product of a similar kind which we will call A plus B; and the cost of cultivating it is A; consequently B becomes economic rent.

There are no such absolute conditions anywhere. Variations occur of every kind and in every direction. Variation No. 1: Land cultivated by Jonathan yields a product measured by A, and that product costs Jonathan A. But the same land under the control of John, and with less labor, will yield a product of A plus B; and it costs him A, that is, minus the work which he saves by cultivation with brains. So John gets rent, B, where Jonathan got none.

Now put the other lot, which had previously yielded to John's work A plus B, into the charge of Jonathan, and his product will be A, while his cost will be A. In other words there will be no rent and he will run behind year by year. Jonathan gets rent; John got a good one.

This is but one of the fifty variations, more or less, to which regard must be given in the application of Ricardo's theory of rent. Will you kindly inform me how you will apply the single tax to Jonathan and John so as to convert the rent of one of the two lots to the use of the state as a substitute for all other measures of taxation which might be imposed upon Jonathan and John? Which lot should be subject to the single tax and which free, because it yields no economic rent?

When you have explained this to me I shall be ready to take up the thirteen other obscure statements which are contained in your reply to Mr. McDaniel, most of which I find to be inconsistent with the facts.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, July 30, 1890.

P. S.—Perhaps you may infer that I do not think there is much bottom to Ricardo's theory of rent. If there should happen to be no bottom to it, what becomes of the theory of the single tax?

It is of course a matter for regret that in our reply to Mr. McDaniel we were unable to state any single proposition in such fashion that it was not "obscure" to Mr. Atkinson. We shall again endeavor to make clear the one point to which his letter relates, and we shall leave our readers to judge as to where the responsibility for Mr. Atkinson's failure to understand rests.

Mr. Atkinson professes to have carefully read "Progress and Poverty," and he knows that the author of that work is the proprietor of THE STANDARD. Such being the case, he might reasonably assume that the editor in charge during Mr. George's absence does not feel it necessary, in replying to a query from one of the readers of the paper, to repeat each time Mr. George's own full presentation of the law of rent. We assume that the readers of THE STANDARD have an intelligent comprehension of the principles set forth in "Progress and Poverty," which are the principles that this paper was established to advocate. As this assumption may be unwarranted in the case of Mr. Atkinson, we shall here quote Mr. George's own definition in Chap. II., Book 3, pp. 148 and 149:

The term rent, in its economic sense—that is, when used, as I am using it, to distinguish that part of the produce which accrues to the owners of land or other natural capabilities by virtue of their ownership—differs in meaning from the word rent as commonly used. In some respects this economic meaning is narrower than the common meaning; in other respects it is wider.

It is narrower in this: In common speech, we apply the word rent to payments for the use of buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., as well as to payments for the use of land or other natural capabilities; and in speaking of the rent of a house or the rent of a farm, we do not separate the price for the use of the improvements from the price for the use of the bare land. But in the economic meaning of rent, payments for the use of any of the

products of human exertion are excluded, and of the lumped payments for the use of houses, farms, etc., only that part is rent which constitutes the consideration for the use of the land—that part paid for the use of buildings or other improvements being properly interest, as it is a consideration for the use of capital.

It is wider in this: In common speech we only speak of rent when owner and user are distinct persons. But in the economic sense there is also rent where the same person is both owner and user. Where owner and user are thus the same person, whatever part of his income he might obtain by letting the land to another is rent, while the return for his labor and capital are that part of his income which they would yield him did he hire instead of owning the land. Rent is also expressed in a selling price. When land is purchased, the payment which is made for the ownership, or right to perpetual use, is rent commuted or capitalized. If I buy land for a small price and hold it until I can sell it for a large price, I have become rich, not by wages for my labor or by interest upon my capital, but by the increase of rent. Rent, in short, is the share in the wealth produced which the exclusive right to the use of natural capabilities gives to the owner. Wherever land has an exchange value there is rent in the economic meaning of the term. Wherever land having a value is used, either by owner or hirer, there is rent actual; wherever it is not used, but still has a value, there is rent potential. It is this capacity of yielding rent which gives value to land. Until its ownership will confer some advantage, land has no value.

Thus rent or land value does not arise from the productiveness or utility of land. It is no wise represents any help or advantage given to production, but simply the power of securing a part of the results of production. No matter what are its capabilities, land can yield no rent and have no value until some one is willing to give labor or the results of labor for the privilege of using it; and what any one will thus give, depends not upon the capacity of the land, but upon its capacity as compared with that of land that can be had for nothing. I may have very rich land, but it will yield no rent and have no value so long as there is other land as good to be had without cost. But when this other land is appropriated, and the best land to be had for nothing is inferior, either in fertility, situation, or other quality, my land will begin to have a value and yield rent. And though the productiveness of my land may decrease, yet if the productiveness of the land to be had without charge decreases in greater proportion, the rent I can get, and consequently the value of my land will steadily increase. Rent, in short, is the price of monopoly, arising from the reduction to individual ownership of natural elements which human exertion can neither produce nor increase.

Since this is THE STANDARD'S definition of the law of rent, there is no reason why it should not cover under that term those land values to which John Stuart Mill gave the name of unearned increment. What does it matter whether the demand of society for sites for habitations and business structures or its demand for the products of farms and mines gives rise to rent, exacted periodically or capitalized with a selling price? Rent, actual or potential, exists, and the "increment" that thus comes to some at the expense of the many is always "unearned" by those who obtain it.

There is nothing in this view inconsistent with Ricardo's law of rent. Mr. George, after illustrating his argument above quoted, continues on pp. 150 and 151, as follows:

Fortunately, as to the law of rent, there is no necessity for discussion. Authority here coincides with common sense, and the accepted dictum of the current political economy has the self-evident character of a geometric axiom. This accepted law of rent, which John Stuart Mill denominates the *pois d'assortiment* of political economy, is sometimes styled "Ricardo's law of rent," from the fact that, although not the first to announce it, he first brought it prominently into notice. It is:

The rent of land is determined by the excess of its produce over that which the same application can secure from the least productive land in use.

This law, which of course applies to land used for other purposes than agriculture, and to all natural agencies, such as mines, fisheries, etc., has been exhaustively explained and illustrated by all the leading economists since Ricardo; but its mere statement has all the force of a self-evident proposition, for it is clear that the effect of competition is to make the lowest reward for which labor and capital will engage in production, the highest they can claim; and hence to enable the owner of more productive land to appropriate in rent all the return above that required to recompense labor and capital at the ordinary rate—that is to say, what they can obtain upon the least productive land in

use (or at the least productive point), where, of course, no rent is paid.

We do not see that Mr. Atkinson's presentation of the Ricardian law differs from this, except in his attempt to confine that law to agricultural land. It is undoubtedly true that Ricardo appears to have failed to see that his law, discovered through a study of the facts relating to agricultural land, is of universal application, but we believe that all of the later political economists who accept Ricardo's law recognize that it is a general law applicable to all land. Of course if it be a law, in the true sense of the word, this must be the case. If Mr. Atkinson accepts the familiar story about Newton and the apple, does he therefore insist that the law of gravitation applies to apples only?

Mr. Atkinson says that the difficulty in his mind is that, according to this theory, "land possesses a certain potential of production which is unvarying in its result." This does not necessarily follow. It is clear to the ordinary mind that if a man could obtain merely a bare living through cultivating a piece of land on which he paid no rent, that the cost of cultivation and the product would be equal. That is to say, that it would take all that the land produced to support the producer. Mr. Atkinson states this clearly enough in his suggestion about A equalling at once the cost of cultivation and the product in one case, whereas A in another equals the cost of cultivation and A-B the produce, allowing B to become economic rent.

Mr. Atkinson seems to comprehend the theory clearly enough thus far, but the moment he stops talking of A and B, and introduces John and Jonathan, he absolutely loses sight of the vital principle and becomes involved in utter confusion of thought. John is a man who works both with hand and brain. He therefore does more work and from a given natural opportunity properly gets a larger product. Mr. Atkinson must remember that, except to the most ignorant and prejudiced of a class of labor agitators now nearly extinct, brain work as well as hand work is accounted as labor, and its right to a just reward is acknowledged. Jonathan, in Mr. Atkinson's illustration, is an incapable, who probably could not succeed, no matter what his opportunities, through lack of sense to properly direct his physical power in the work of production. He will, therefore, do less, produce less and under a just system have less. The difference between the two men is entirely one of labor, not of rent. It is personal and will die with them, while the causes that make one tract of unimproved land yield more than another are inherent in the soil and not due to human exertion at all.

Of course land values vary just as do wheat values. Some bushels of wheat will always be worth more than other bushels of wheat—but the market reporters do not on that account refuse to name a price for wheat, meaning wheat in general. So the variations in the value of natural opportunities on which Mr. Atkinson comments will present no practical difficulty in arriving at substantially just rental values. Mr. Atkinson says that in the case of Jonathan there will be no rent. He might as well say that if Jonathan turned fisherman and had not the sense or skill to catch anything, that there would therefore be no fish.

There is no difficulty whatever in answering Mr. Atkinson's hard question. The single tax will not put the state in the attitude of a landlord toward Jonathan and John. It will apply to the whole district in which they live. Under its plan of operation, as distinctly set forth by Mr. George in chapter 3, book 8 of "Progress and Poverty," land would

still have a selling value, through which superior advantages due to nature or site would easily manifest themselves to the assessor. The man who had not enough brains or industry to earn a living and pay his tax would continue to be relatively at a disadvantage with his brighter neighbor. The single tax does not promise equality of capacity, but equality of opportunity.

All of these things, which seem so obscure to Mr. Atkinson, are easily comprehended by thousands of people with smaller opportunities for culture and far less pretensions to knowledge, and we cannot account for the fact that they remain obscure to him otherwise than by assenting to his own statement that the difficulty is in his mind.

P. S.—We do infer that Mr. Atkinson thinks there is not much bottom to Ricardo's theory of rent. We shall leave him, however, to fight out that battle with the orthodox political economists. Meanwhile, we should like him to answer a question, an answer to which need not, like his, be deferred indefinitely. If Ricardo's theory of rent is correct, how can any one who accepts it oppose the single tax?

THE K. OF L. STRIKE.

The strike of the Knights of Labor employed on the New York Central railroad, it appears from the newspapers, is not likely to be successful. One must take their statements, however, with some allowance, as the majority of the papers seem to depend on the railway company for their information, and Mr. Webb, the acting president, whose conduct precipitated the strike, has been playing a game of bluff from the beginning, and assuring all inquirers that the strike was about over at a time when the road's operations were practically paralyzed. If the strike does fail, it is apparent either that it was made without due reflection, or that the strikers have been disappointed in their expectation of support by the freight handlers, engineers and firemen. If so, somebody has blundered.

The strike was deliberately provoked by Vice-President Webb. Whether this was done, of his own motion, by a man clothed with a little brief authority and itching to exercise it, or whether, as some assert, Chauncey Depew went to Europe for the express purpose of allowing the policy of the Vanderbilts to be carried out without endangering his own political prospects, no one outside the counsels of the company can say. There is, however, practically no dispute as to the facts. Old employees of the company, against whom no charges of misconduct or negligence had previously been made, were summarily discharged, one after another, without explanation. It was soon noted, however, that the men thus discharged were those who held positions of more or less prominence in the Knights of Labor, and many of whom had been spokesmen for their fellow workmen in frequent conferences with Mr. Depew over grievances. The knights first grumbled and then remonstrated, but all in vain, and it became apparent that there was a deliberate intent to cripple their organization, so far as the Central was concerned, by first driving out its leading men and then substituting new men for the rank and file. This policy was inaugurated by the Central authorities without provocation, and if the Knights of Labor proposed to maintain their organization, it was quite impossible for them to submit.

They did not, however, resolve on an immediate strike, but set out to accomplish their purpose in a thoroughly peaceable and businesslike way. They sent the authorized representative of their

organization to confer with the representative of the corporation. The latter, acting President Webb, took the tone usual with persons of his class and refused to consider any proposition made to him on behalf of the workmen of the Central unless the counsel or negotiator for the men were an employee of the railway company. Mr. Webb had no more right to take this position than any parties with whom the Central might have a dispute would have to refuse to give attention to the counsel employed by the company unless it were shown to them that he was a stock holder in the road. "Business men," however, seem to be absolutely incapable of comprehending this fact, because they have got it thoroughly rooted in their minds that the privilege to work is a boon that some men dole out to others, and that the workmen therefore have no right even to suggest conditions to their masters. So long as natural opportunities for self-employment are closed to the great mass of workmen, who are forced to compete one with another for the opportunity to work, this will continue to be the position of the shallow-minded people who have obtained control of money belonging to themselves or others. It is utterly impossible that any labor organization can successfully resist this tendency until changed conditions have compelled capitalists to compete one against another for labor, instead of compelling laborers to compete one against another for employment.

Meanwhile, however, the great labor organizations keep alive the sense of wrong and remind their members that there is a remedy to be sought for existing evils. They do make more difficult the process of gradually forcing wages down to the point that will merely enable laborers to subsist, and where such organizations are skillfully managed they frequently accomplish very much in this direction. They cannot exist unless their claim to act as a body is recognized, and it is simply silly for newspapers and public men to prate about the right of labor to organize while they sustain such deliberate assaults on that right as has been made by the Central railroad.

When these assaults are made by individual capitalists, acting of their own motion, there is no machinery by which they can be brought to account, but this ought not to be the case with the New York Central railway company, a corporation charged with duties to the state, which deliberately entered upon a course that for a time rendered it impossible that it should discharge such duties. In such cases, the guilty party is the aggressor, and the guilty party in this case is the New York Central railroad, which, in reckless defiance of its obligations to the public, provoked a strife that resulted in the strike. We regret that the men who were striving for the right to maintain their organization have apparently been defeated, but every such defeat should be turned to account in enforcing the lesson that all efforts of laboring men to protect their own interests will be subject to frequent failure so long as existing conditions continue.

MORE HERETICS DISCOVERED.

The senate debate on the tariff bill is developing quite clearly the latent dissatisfaction that exists even among republicans with the new programme forced on the party by Reed and McKinley. Mr. Blair of New Hampshire, in the course of debate on Wednesday of last week, confessed himself a high protectionist, but declared that the section in which he lived felt the hardships of the tariff as well as its benefits. He said: "New England is becoming able to sell many of her manufactures abroad, not by degrading

her labor, not by reducing wages, but by increasing skill and machinery." He further admitted that the iron industry of New England had been greatly impaired by the present tariff. He said that industry had gone to the wall, but it might be revived by the removal of the tariff on coal and iron, and that he did not know but that it was his duty to vote to make both coal and iron free. He did not know but what it would be his duty to vote still further in the direction of free trade. He professed a patriotic willingness, however, to sacrifice the interests of his own constituents for the sake of the industries of other parts of the country.

There are contained in these remarks several admissions absolutely fatal to the theory of the protectionists, and chief among them is the declaration that New England is able to sell manufactured products abroad because of increased skill and machinery, and without reducing wages. When the protectionists begin to argue in this fashion there seems to be little left for the free traders to do.

Of course it will be easy for the protectionists to say that Senator Blair is a foolish person, not to be taken very seriously, but they cannot dispose in this fashion of Mr. Dawes, one of the senators from Massachusetts, who on the same day declared that he recognized a change of sentiment in New England on the tariff question, and that no one felt more sensibly than himself "the inequalities and injustices of features of the pending bill or of any other tariff bill, and the difficulties of so adjusting a tariff to all interests that it should not come out a compact of antagonisms."

Mr. Dawes not only declared that he stood ready to vote for free iron and free coal the moment he saw that such action would not injure those industries, but he went further and actually did vote with Ingalls, Paddock and Plumb for the amendment reducing the duty on iron ore from seventy-five cents, the rate proposed in the bill, to sixty cents. It seems that the eastern as well as the western senators are beginning to hear from their constituents. There are quite a number of other republican senators besides Dawes, Ingalls, Plumb, Paddock and Manderson who would vote with the democrats for reduced duties if they had the courage to face the attacks of the hired organs of protection and the hostility of the new bosses of the republican party.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN CONGRESS—EFFECT OF THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS TO "FACILITATE DEBATE"—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHATTANOOGA ELECTION—WASHINGTON DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—"Nothing," says Columbus Delano, the Ohio wool champion, "tends so much to discourage the hope that finally the nation will adopt the system of protection for all its industries as the plausible and delusive theory of free trade among the nations of this hemisphere. The author of this movement is too sagacious not to behold in the success of his effort the ultimate establishment of free trade generally."

Certainly it does look as if Mr. Delano must be right and that free trade is straight ahead. Each day it seems to get clearer that that foremost figure in the republican ranks, for so long protection's great defender, has had a deep change of heart, and with that magnetism and personal following in his party which only Henry Clay possessed, he is determined to lead the hosts into and to take possession of the enemy's country. This action would seem to proceed from two causes: One, that Mr. Blaine would lay down a course at once daring and brilliant; the other, that he sees the turn of the wind

—that "protectionism" has got to the uncertain and dangerous stage which is outrageously audacious and at the same time utterly ridiculous, and, giving birth to all manner of wild and indefensible schemes of socialistic paternalism, is awakening a distrust that must mean to its uncompromising supporters speedy and complete ruin. The pronouncements of political conventions, the discriminating utterances of party newspapers, the increase of protesting letters and the spreading discontent among western and northwestern farmers bring to representatives and senators unmistakable and alarming evidences of the change of sentiment which must be met. The Blaine idea of reciprocal free trade with all the nations of the hemisphere, contemptuously ignored by party leaders but a short time since, seems now certain of embodiment into the tariff bill, but such is the general uneasiness that many of the republican senators act upon the conviction that this is not enough. Since Senator Plumb's hot attack on the crockery schedule, and, indeed, upon the headlong spirit of high protectionism that dictated the whole bill, we have witnessed three senators besides himself, Dawes of Massachusetts, Ingalls of Kansas, and Paddock of Nebraska, vote with the democrats for a reduction of the rate of duty on iron ore from seventy-five to sixty cents a ton. We have also seen Senator Spooner of Nebraska offer an amendment for free tin plate, which is expected to get strong support from the republican side when it comes up for a vote. Times are become so difficult that men must proceed slowly and with great caution, lest in passing over ground that only lately appeared so firm they come to a pitfall and tumble in. Indeed, by the new light Senator Plumb discovers that it is really a "session's work to dispose of a tariff bill," and to him, at least, "impatience" and "impetuosity" are "somewhat disgusting."

Misguided Senator Blair of New Hampshire, not appreciating these delicate circumstances, caused fear and consternation by bringing in his resolution to change the senate rules so as "to facilitate debate." But the resolution was safely steered into the committee on rules and the alarm subsided until the venerable Senator Hoar of Massachusetts arose and presented a similar resolution. This, too, was got into the committee, and the troubled senators are now having a breathing space.

The result of the election in Chattanooga, Tenn., giving to some of the democratic candidates for county offices majorities of five hundred, whereas formerly the republican vote greatly preponderated, seems attributable chiefly to two causes. There has existed in the constitution of the state since the seventies a provision for levying a poll tax, but this was only recently put into law, and at this election became operative. By the requirements of this law every voter had to pay a dollar poll tax each year before qualifying to vote at the next subsequent election, and many blacks failing, through poverty or some other cause, to do this, became disfranchised. The republican vote being more largely black, the provision fell with greatest weight upon that party. Representatives Enloe and McMullin of the state of Tennessee agree, however, that a factor equally as strong, if not stronger, lay in the new ballot reform law. The Australian system of voting has been adapted to all the towns and cities in the state and a registration of the voters was required. The registration on being taken was found to be uncommonly light, and it was expected that both parties would lose in the ensuing contest, but developments proved that the republicans were to lose the greater part. I have not heard that there was more than the usual number of defective ballots, and there has been no talk of fraud under this election. Representative Enloe says that it has long been believed that Chattanooga would under ordinary circumstances go democratic and the negroes have long been suspected of colonizing, so that, aside from the poll tax restriction, the

light registration and the democratic victory seems among other things to bring proof to this view. Mr. Enloe believes there is much fraud practised through colonizing and repeating of blacks all over the south which would be destroyed by the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and that this, and not such as the Lodge bill provides, would be the proper federal election law for the south.

At a meeting of the Washington single tax league on Friday evening last, steps were taken to send delegates to the New York conference. There will be five, and perhaps ten, delegates. A resolution was also passed voting \$10 to the Memphis single tax club to aid that organization in its work of getting electrotype plate single tax matter into "patent inside" newspapers throughout the country.

In the naval section of the great state, navy and war building here are displayed, in glass cases, most complete and exquisitely finished models of ships built or to be built for our "new navy." There, in miniature, are the Maine, the Baltimore, the Charleston, the Boston and the Vesuvius, and the visitor is captivated by the sharp and graceful lines, thick funnels and twin screws, denoting speed; the great guns and revolving turrets; the quick-firing guns and steel shields; the assortment of small arms; the rams and torpedo tubes; the short steel, military masts; the electric search lights and steam launches. But as he gazes he is led to ask himself what it all means; can it be that we are no stronger than the "effete monarchies," and require a navy to defend us?

The project of "reconstruction" was set on foot in 1882, during the Hayes administration, and was introduced with the moderate proposition of replacing the worn-out wooden ships with fleetier steel ones, whose chief purpose should be that of cruising. John Roach was then in all his glory, and to him were given contracts for three such vessels, the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and for the smaller dispatch boat, the Dolphin. This idea persisted through the Arthur and Cleveland administrations, but with the advent of Mr. Harrison it broadened out into a scheme for putting the navy on a defensive war footing. Secretary Tracy, heralded by the president, developed a plan for adding to the thirty-one cruisers already built or authorized twenty-nine more, so as to make sixty cruisers in all. To the five monitors in the course of remodeling he proposed to add fifteen vessels of the heaviest battery and armor, but of moderate draft, to be used for coast defense. In addition to these should be built twenty of the most powerful deep-sea battle ships in the world. The policy board, headed by Commodore McCann, recommended the addition of ninety-two ships and one hundred torpedo boats; thirteen of the ships to be of heavy battle order, ten first class and three third class. Others insisted that we could not be perfectly safe until we had raised our navy to a strength equal to that of the first maritime power, and pointed to England's 367 war vessels, 76 armored and 291 unarmored, and to France's fleet of 280 vessels, 57 armored and 203 unarmored. All the while the jingo harpies shrieked that our wars hitherto have had a periodicity of twenty-five or thirty years, and that we should at once prepare, as the cycle nears its end. Our harbor forts, cry they, are as antiquated as our wooden ships, ready to be shot through and through like a pepper box with the long ranged rifled guns of a hostile fleet, riding at safe distance from our smooth bores, and could offer no resistance to the enemy who, should he wish to turn his muzzles in that direction, could reduce the greatest of our cities to a pile of bricks. It seems to be no answer to a large proportion of people to say that the republic's population and wealth and her close commercial relations, despite tariffs, with all nations makes a foreign war the remotest of contingencies. To such people the futility of our thus equipping for war must be demonstrated.

To begin, then, Secretary Tracy says that "using the utmost promptness, the

ships most essential to efficient protection could not be supplied in less than twelve or fifteen years." It takes five or six years to build a battle ship, and not more than eight such vessels could be built at one time, making use of both public and private yards. Fifteen years to build a navy; and by the time the last ship was completed the first would be obsolete! Great advances have been made since the keels of the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta were laid in 1883, and such later ships as the Baltimore and Philadelphia, commenced in 1887 and 1888, respectively, could sail all around them, while such merchant vessels as the City of Paris, City of New York, Majestic, Teutonic, Umbria and Etruria could easily run away from them, going almost four knots to the others' three. And then the latest and most improved of these war ships could remain formidable hardly more than ten years, even supposing the whole method of war was not utterly and completely changed. What has become of our invincible, double-turreted monitors, commenced less than fifteen years ago? The Puritan, whose keel was laid in 1875, has since been partly pulled to pieces, and is now being "reconstructed" in the Brooklyn navy yard, and the same with the Miantonomah and Terror, whose keels were laid in 1874. In the Norfolk yard is the Amphitrite, and in the Mare Island yard is the Monadnock, undergoing "remodeling." As for the single-turreted monitors, built at the close and just after the war, they are given over to naval cadets and rust. Somebody has suggested that their best use now is as targets in order that the world might see how brief a time they would continue to float after fire had opened on them with modern rifled guns. The Vesuvius, with her pneumatic guns, easily throwing 500 pounds of dynamite more than a mile, could doubtless send such a vessel to the bottom with but a shot or two. Yet, heedless of the strong suggestion that the Vesuvius indicates the line of departure in naval war methods, and proceeding with the old monitor idea, congress has just authorized three of the twenty great ships the secretary has asked for—"three seagoing, coast line battle ships, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about eight thousand five hundred tons * * * to cost, exclusive of armament and of any premiums that may be paid for increased speed, not exceeding four million dollars each." Even if there were no Vesuvius to show the folly of building these huge ships that only offer the bigger target and must sink the quicker, there is the Destroyer, which Ericsson of late years built to destroy not only his former dreaded monitor, but all vessels since built upon her plan. This Destroyer is a small, low, swift boat, armed with a terrible torpedo, and could suffer the shower of rapid-firing guns until all her top work had been shot away, while she sped straight for her enemy and exploded a torpedo that would blow him into the air. Of more recent date still is the small knife-like torpedo boat Cushing, built in the celebrated Herreshoff yard, at Bristol, R. I., and capable of making twenty-six knots an hour. From two tubes in her bow she will, when her apparatus has been supplied, fire under water two Howell automobile torpedoes, each of which have two screw propellers worked by a heavy wheel, fourteen inches in diameter, situated in the center of the torpedoes and set at a high rate of motion before the bolts are fired from the gun. The torpedoes are ejected from the tubes by the discharge of half a pound of gun powder, and they carry seventy-five pounds of gun cotton, to be exploded by impact. A boat about the size of the Cushing is now being built to run over thirty knots an hour, and though she is to be devoted to pleasure purposes, she will show what is possible for torpedo boats. For the cost of one battle ship, such as congress has just authorized, forty Cushings could be built, the government having paid but \$82,750 for the torpedo boat.

If report is to be relied on there has

been invented abroad another class of craft, which, if they are not capable of very quick movements, are yet very formidable, inasmuch as they can swim under the water. The first of the submarine boats to claim any degree of success was the Spanish boat Peral, whose trials at Cadiz not long since are said to have had some remarkable developments. But the French boat Goubet, tried at Cherbourg more recently, is said to have proved even more satisfactory. This boat is only eighteen feet long and five feet in diameter, weighs seven tons, and can easily be carried on the deck of a ship or transported by rail from port to port. It is made of a single piece of bronze and has a shape like an elongated egg, with a pointed nose, projections at the sides like fins, and a little screw propeller at the end. At the top is a dome in which are glass covered peep holes, but it is the intention to set up a tube with reflectors, so that even the dome may sink out of sight and still the operators be able to see where to go. Using compressed air the Goubet is able to stay under water eight hours, and can stay fixed at any given depth. Electricity will be the propelling power, and a torpedo the destructive agent.

Such war craft as these, some of which at least, have, in the opinion of qualified judges, passed out of the experimental stage, show the folly, if we must arm defensively, of expending millions on battle ships and alleged "coast defenders" that would but prove worthless hulks, easily to be blown to pieces by these miniature, needle-like boats that could approach, strike and be off before heavy guns could be trained on them and fired. But even were these inventions worthless there has just come the report of an all-important experiment in another direction. It concerns the trials made by army officials of the new Edison torpedo in New York waters—a torpedo supplied with a mechanism that makes it a most fearful instrument of destruction. The explosive is in a very sharp boat only twenty feet long and but a few inches wide, furnished with a screw, and trailing after it two thin wires which connect with the stationary battery on land or afloat, just as the torpedo may be used, and through which passes the electric energy to drive and steer the boat. The wires uncoil a large reel as the torpedo tears away, and the operator, simply by turning switches, can regulate the speed or govern the direction of the little boat. In the experiment the torpedo is said to have traveled two miles out from shore where the operator stood and to have performed evolutions with the utmost rapidity. Now it is proposed to build a somewhat larger boat that will dart through the water at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and that may be sent five or six miles from shore. What could withstand such an engine of destruction? Not nets, for such would be its speed that it would go through them like a needle through cloth. Not rapid-firing guns; their bullets, even could they hit so small, so uncertain and rapidly gliding an object, would bound off like peas from a tin pot. On would fly this deadly engine, not to be deterred until it had struck its mark and torn away a hole that would sink the stanchest iron-clad. There is much brave talk about the enemy "blasting through a torpedo field," but even supposing that were possible, there would be no blasting such a torpedo as this. It would know no stopping that did not come from its governor miles away, and would rush on, carrying certain destruction.

Aside from the foregoing, there have appeared of late years the rifled, breech-loading, built-up cannon, disappearing and rapid firing guns, the Hotchkiss cannon, rifled mortars, the Gatling and Maxim guns, the Justin shell, filled with dynamite; the Smelianoff shell, filled with nitro-glycerine; the automatic firing sight, which only has to be aimed, the gun adjusting itself and immediately discharging; the electric search light, smokeless powder, infantry rifles that send their slender projectiles through fifteen inches of oak at 300 yards and embody, as one writer remarks, "a beautiful combination

of desirable characteristics," and the Giffard gun, containing one hundred drops of a gaseous liquid, one-third of a drop of which, let into the main chamber of the gun, instantly expands into a very thin gas and expels the bullet with great force, without producing more than a popping sound and without emitting smoke or injurious vapor. These and many other inventions, improvements and adaptations give proof of a genius of invention, which has but to be called on to bring forth more and greater wonders from its inexhaustible store, and upon this we could safely rely if the need of arming should arise.

Putting our navy on a war footing means yet more than the building of ships, momentous as that is. It means the refitting of navy yards, the building of gun factories, the constructing of dry docks, abroad as well as at home, and the establishing of coaling stations in various parts of the world. There is talk of all this, and no end of money could be spent in this way. Then there is the scheme for a naval reserve of both men and ships engaged in the merchant service, which has had a partial fulfillment in the passage of the ship subsidy bills through the senate, with strong indications that they will be passed by the house and receive the president's sanction. Even the training ships, it is officially declared, should have "modern batteries," so that when the country is possessed of the great blessing of a "new navy" the annual running expenditure of the naval department of the government will mount up into the scores of millions, and the nation will have singular good fortune if, once in a while, the gentlemen whose business it is to fight do not involve her in a first class foreign war.

And there is yet another point to be considered. "At the present time," says the secretary of the navy, "the crews of our naval vessels are in large part composed of foreigners, or of men whose nationality is uncertain and who are ready to serve any government that will pay. Such men are held by nothing but their contract of enlistment, and subject at the first temptation to desert the flag of a country in which they have never resided, and to which they are bound by no ties or allegiance." This means simply that seamen are men and will not submit to be treated like dogs. The imperiousness of the quarter deck toward the forecabin, the dividing line which exists and over which no common seaman can ever hope to pass—a system founded on the old time aristocratic idea that only gentlemen's sons should be officers—has been too recently brought to mind by the revelations in the McCalla case on board the United States ship Enterprise, to require more than a mention. Even from our boasted "squadron of evolution," with all its superiority and comfort, there were the usual number of complaints and desertions. From the new ship Charleston, cruising in the Pacific, came the report that the crew was treated so badly that there was a wholesale desertion at Honolulu. "All but eight of the deserters," says the report, "were retaken by natives, who were hired to capture them." The sailors charge that the discipline was unusually severe; that they were forced to stay below all the time they were not needed on deck, and that they were not permitted to use the library presented to them by the citizens of San Francisco. American seamen long since all but disappeared with the disappearance of the American merchant ships, thanks to our tariff, and to meet this want the naval apprentice system was established, but owing to the bad treatment of the crews and the limited field of promotion it has been a failure. "When their terms of enlistment expire," says the secretary of the navy, "the majority of them leave the service forever." The "plain remedy," the secretary thinks, is the extension of the term of enlistment from twenty-one to twenty-four years of age, and to increase the number of apprentices from 750, as now allowed by law, to 1,500, making a total enlisted force of 9,000. He also thinks that the term of enlistment for able bodied sea-

men be extended from three to four years, so that a ship off on a three years' cruise, and starting some months late, may not have her crew entitled to leave before her return. A still further recommendation is to retire American seamen on three-fourths' pay after thirty years of service, so as to encourage permanent enlistment.

It may be a very fine thing to have a splendid navy; to send fleets cruising about the world with no purpose than, perhaps, as in the case of the Enterprise, to "show the flag where it had never been seen before," because with the tariff we have stupidly prevented our people from building merchant ships; to send out a "squadron of evolution" that excites the admiration of the fighting powers; to exact a "discipline" from crews that only should come from serfs; to fire salutes and man yards; to train up a lot of citizens to the sole purpose of fighting—but all this leads straight away from the only safe course for a republic, whose first principle must be based on equality and whose best guarantee is peace. Not only is enormous expense incurred and bids offered for corruption, but there gathers in a navy a direful power of menace to other nations and of tyranny to our own.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

CHINESE TAXATION.

NOT THE SINGLE TAX BUT A MULTIPLE TAX—THE CHINESE ARE TRUE PROTECTIONISTS AND CRIPPLE TRADE BY OBSTRUCTIONS

SHONAI YAMAGASTA KUI, Japan, July 11.—I saw lately in THE STANDARD something on taxes in China. Having just returned from a trip to that interesting empire—into whose system of taxation I made inquiries—I want to correct the impression entertained by some people that China has a perfect system of taxation. Chinese affairs are so dark and mysterious that one cannot find out much in a short stay in the country. No one seems to know much about her budget. But the corruption and oppression of the government are known to all men who are even slightly posted. The day has gone by when men can draw fabulous statistics from unknown countries and palm them off on a credulous public. There are single taxers in China who will take care of false information from that source.

China is so corrupt that her people will not lend the government any money—she is said to have no national debt. People in going to the market to buy have to take their scales with them. Rice is sold at the same price that it is bought at, the retail merchant making his profits on his dexterity in giving scant measure. The government of China cannot trust her officials to collect her import duties—that business is all in the hands of Englishmen. The Chinese officials depend mostly on bribery fees for their luxuries.

This puts me mind of a story told of Ben Butler. He was on the board of visitors at West Point; the board went about examining everything; going to the mess hall, they found an ex-captain of engineers in charge. Ben asked him the salary he received; he replied, \$1,500. Ben aimed his cocked eye at him, put his finger to his nose (the trigger) and fired this question at him in an undertone: "What are the stealings?" The salaries of Chinese officials are enough for the necessities of life, and their stealings, in one form or another, supply them with the ornamental part.

China is commonly reputed to be overcrowded; where she is crowded, she is very much crowded, just as England and America are—that is, in the houses of the poor.

But a country with large tracts of land lying idle cannot truly be said to be crowded. I only went 250 miles into the interior and saw very little of the country, but a good proportion of what land I did see was absolutely idle. It was land capable of easy and profitable cultivation, very much like that the Chinaman goes to California to work.

The city of Nankin, formerly the pride of China, now has a population of about 500,000 people, it is said. Yet there are

wild deer running about within the city wall. There is very little tax on the land. The tax is on the industry of the people; it is on the consumption of the people. Is it any wonder that industry is discouraged and that people escape taxation by starvation? The Chinese are protectionists. Where they have a good harbor they, the stevedore class, dump in stones so that steamers have to anchor away out, thus giving them the work of bringing in the cargo. They do not like the obstructions taken out of the rivers, nor do they want good roads, for then the workers would be left idle. There is plenty of land to work, and there are immense mines of beautiful coal, but these natural opportunities are very little worked. The non-productive work is boomed, such as getting over rocky barriers and bad roads.

The reason of this unnatural state of affairs is a false system of taxation. No man wants to make work; but if the Chinese worked the land, most of their produce would be taken from them, or the land is closed to them; so they take the unnatural way of making work, that they may levy toll. The graveyards are taking the country. In Nankin there are hundreds of acres of graves. Chinese society is in a most terrific state. But the moral state of the people is the worst feature of affairs; they are a nation of thieves; they seem to have no idea of honesty. One can easily believe this to be the result of a false system of economics. Production is stifled as though it were a crime and trade is hindered as though it were treason. The standard of right and wrong is entirely subverted. In the days of slavery of the old style, the poor black man was considered very much of a thief because he took a small part of what his labor produced. He couldn't understand why he shouldn't have a little. The Chinaman is the same; but in time stealing gets to be a habit, and he steals anything and everything he can lay his hands on.

Again, the religion of China is peculiar. The Chinese think the unseen world is organized just as the Chinese government is, and the spirits are happy or unhappy according to the zeal of their living relatives. The priests take advantage of every sickness or misfortune to stir up the people to the performance of their religious duties. The priests simply lie in wait for money, and "like priest, like people." The whole state of society is disorganized. Purely agricultural land is heavily taxed, I believe, but city property and wild land are scarcely taxed at all. To my mind the single tax is a demonstration, the contrary of it being thieving produces thieving, being false produces falsehood. Dishonesty and lying bring other demoralizing elements into play. Sin brings distress and terror. Demons fill the air about and torment the inner man, brutal taskmasters torment the outer man, and the only glimpse of heaven the poor Chinaman can hope for is in his opium pipe.

Some of my brethren in the faith seem to think that in believing the single tax the only correct and just system, I almost deny the necessity and use of the gospel. I want to assure any such that I believe the resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ to be the grandest facts of human history; no theories can disturb facts.

To my mind the single tax agrees with the Sermon on the Mount, and the Chinese multiple tax just about suits the devil on the mount of temptation.

CHAS. A. GARST.

WANTS PROTECTION AGAINST MERCENARIES.

Atchison, Kan., Champion (repl.).

The Champion believes in protection—against the mercenary manufacturers and capitalists of the east, by letting them paddle their own canoe without the special aid of a tariff framed solely in their interest, at the expense of western farmers.

WANTS A CHANCE.

Atchison, Kan., Champion (repl.).

The Champion is just now specially interested in the adoption of a national economic policy which will give the west a chance for its white alley as against the rapacious east.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The state board of assessors are of the opinion that our local assessors have not put a fair valuation on our city property, notwithstanding that the valuation was increased this year \$66,000,000. The state board is right. There are tens of thousands of lots in this city that do not pay taxes on one-tenth of their value, which are used only as goat preserves and as dumping grounds. And there are thousands of lots, on which majestic piles have been reared, which pay taxes on only from one-fourth to one-half of their value. Two instances may be cited. The Times property is assessed this year at \$800,000. Any builder knows that the building alone never cost less than \$1,200,000. What the lots on which the building stands are worth we have no means of knowing; but we do know that in 1881, when the old building which occupied the present site of the Potter building—just behind the Times building—was burned, Mr. Potter was offered, while the ruins were yet smoking, \$650,000 for the property as it stood. He wanted \$750,000. Now, there is no question that the Times lots are worth to-day at least what the Potter property was then, and perhaps it is worth more. Say it is worth \$800,000—and that is called by experts a moderate figure—we have a real value on the Times property of \$2,000,000. The assessors have rated it at \$800,000—forty per cent of its actual value. The World property at the corner of Park row and Frankfort street was purchased—so the papers reported—for \$750,000. So far at least \$1,000,000 has been spent in the erection of the magnificent building which is to be the future home of that paper. That makes a total of \$1,750,000 actual value. It is assessed this year at \$500,000, not quite thirty per cent of its actual present value.

* * *

We present these figures to show that the complaint of the state board of assessors is well founded. We do not desire it to be understood that because of the facts we have presented, we favor the taxation of improvements on personal property. THE STANDARD is the champion of opposition to both. But under the law, the improvements as well as the land is subject to taxation; and, such being the law, it wants to see it enforced, because we know that such enforcement will make the law abhorrent. Let the state board insist upon the taxation of property according to the mandates of the constitution of this state; but let the law be enforced throughout the state. Assessments are too low in New York, but they are proportionately much lower elsewhere, and the state board does not worry about that.

* * *

The walking delegates of the building trades of this city have for some time past been boycotting bricks made in certain yards up the Hudson river. Now the brick manufacturers have made a threat that unless the walking delegates' boycott is lifted they will put a boycott on the delivery of bricks in New York city. If the manufacturers do this it will throw about 150,000 men out of employment.

* * *

Leary's raft of logs has arrived. It contains between seven and eight thousand logs. Besides saving a pretty penny in labor and transportation by not using lumber schooners, he has avoided the payment of customs duties, which, in the case of this raft, would have amounted to \$5,000. This new method of transporting logs threatens one of our most substantial "infant industries."

* * *

The New York Journal last week printed a story that Henry George is going to run for mayor this fall. Well, what of it? He is a born citizen of the United States, entitled to all the privileges thereunto belonging, among which is the right to run for any office within the gift of the people. There is, however, no truth in the story. We have another story from a reliable source—from the editorial rooms of the Journal—that Henry George will be elected to

Congress this fall, and that he intends at the first opportunity, after taking his place in the house, to make a speech, during which he will hand in, as a part of his address, "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade?" and his other books and the entire single tax library. By this means one issue of the Congressional Record is to be made interesting reading. Mind, gentle reader, this is a Journal rumor.

* * *

Without doubt, the best leaflet on the iniquities of the tariff that has yet appeared in this country has been issued by the single tax club of Cleveland, Ohio. The whole case against protection is stated in a nutshell; and it suggests an idea that should be taken up and acted on by every single tax and tariff reform club that has a dollar to spare for the dissemination of literature. Here is the leaflet:

ALL WOOL SERGE,
38 INCHES WIDE,
26 CENTS A YARD.
FORMER PRICE, 50 CENTS.

How pleasant this would sound to buyers of dress goods. Yet the PROTECTIVE TARIFF TAX makes this difference in cash on goods of this kind. Ten yards are required to make a woman's dress. THE TARIFF TAX UPON TEN YARDS IS \$2.40. Some of these serges are made in the United States; upon those that are the manufacturers are able to make the consumers pay the TARIFF TAX. It's a good thing for the manufacturers, isn't it? Is it a good thing for you? Below are the figures to prove the above:

10 yards serge at 50 cents	\$5 00
Deduct retailer's profit, 25 per cent	1 00
	\$4 00
Deduct jobber's profit, 10 per cent	36
	\$3 64
Deduct tariff tax, over 9 cents on each square yard	95
	\$2 69
Deduct tariff tax, consisting of 40 per cent ad valorem	77
This is the net cost of 10 yards of serge in Europe	\$1 92
Add jobber's profit, 10 per cent	19
	\$2 11
Add retailer's profit, 25 per cent	53

Cost of 10 yards of serge to American consumer, omitting the protective tariff tax \$2 64
DON'T IT LOOK TO YOU AS IF THE TARIFF IN THIS CASE IS A TAX?

NOTE.—The McKinley bill proposes to raise this TAX 51 CENTS, which would make the total tariff tax \$2.91 on 10 yards of serge.

Isn't it good? Every woman to whom such a leaflet is given will, when she fully understands it—and it won't take her a minute to do so—at once become a free trader. The circulation of ten million such leaflets in the United States would kill protection as dead as a door nail.

* * *

Some democrats of Minneapolis have organized the Cleveland democratic club with the following platform and objects:

This club is founded upon the principles that peace and prosperity spring from liberty; that the best government is that which governs the least; that freedom in spending the fruit of one's labor is an inalienable right, and that the so-called system of protection is an institution of robbery.

The object of this club shall be to work for the abolition of all restrictions upon commerce, the extension of the secret ballot to all parts of the state, municipal control of all city franchises, local self-government, eight hours upon all public work, fixed salaries for all county officials, the equalization of taxation, and the abolition of the contract system upon all public work, so far as practicable.

It shall be the endeavor of this club to disseminate the democratic principles promulgated in its platform by the distribution of literature and securing the participation in politics of all citizens favorable to any or all the reforms mentioned herein; to see that these principles are enunciated in the democratic platforms and to secure the election of honest and capable men to public office.

We think that some of our single tax friends took a hand in the organization of this club—the platform reads that way. Success to it.

* * *

It is the favorite answer of chuckle-headed workingmen, when one undertakes to interest them in a discussion of the tariff, that they "don't pay taxes." There is a paragraph which shows that they do, though they may not know it. True, the item is taken from a German paper; but taxes work the same there as they do here. It was written to show

German workingmen—who as a rule are as thick headed as our American workmen—how they paid taxes:

On rising in the morning he takes a cup of coffee (duty 20pf. a pound), in which he puts a piece of sugar (duty 19pf. a pound), and cuts himself a slice of bread (duty 3pf. a pound); before he starts for work his wife prepares for him a slice of bread (duty 3pf. a pound), on which she spreads some lard (duty 5pf. a pound), and sprinkles a little salt (duty 6pf. a pound). While at work he allows himself a glass of brandy (duty 26pf. a litre); at noon he will dine with his family off of soup (duty 8pf. a pound), with a slice of bacon (duty 10pf. a pound), or some beef (duty 10pf. a pound), or perhaps a red herring (duty 1pf. each). In the evening, after work, he takes a glass of beer (duty 1pf. a litre), with a little butter (duty 10pf. a pound), or cheese (duty 10pf. a pound), and then by the light of a petroleum (duty 6pf. a litre) lamp, he smokes a pipe (tobacco duty 25pf. a pound), and finally goes to bed to enjoy peaceful sleep, which is about the only thing untaxed in Prussia.

It is good to know that sleep is untaxed in Prussia. In this country we are even taxed on that, in the form of rent.

An expert has been examining into the real and assessed value of Jersey City. He took ten pieces that had recently been sold at auction—five improved and five unimproved—and found that the average assessment was about fifty-five per cent of what the property had brought under the hammer.

An attempt was made last fall, mainly by a few large real estate holders of the town, to have Flatbush annexed to Brooklyn. The bill providing for this and for the purchase of the franchise and property of the local water company failed to become a law. As first presented, the bill contained a section substantially instructing assessors to rate as farms any undivided plots of land. Some one or two residents of the town who have seen the cat managed to start a discussion of this section of the bill, and it was dropped by the promoters of the measure. The effect of the discussion thus started seems to have been lasting. The town board of assessors, now practically in the control of the opponents of annexation, has, on the rolls just completed, raised the real estate valuations of the town from five to six million dollars, and it has found it convenient to do this largely by rerating the large parcels of land held out of use for speculation. An effort is to be made to compel the assessors to reduce a number of the valuations, but it will hardly meet with much success if the letter of the assessors' counsel to the Brooklyn single tax club, printed elsewhere, is to be taken as indicating the tenor of his advice to his clients.

The Chicago News, which has been doing so much good for the single tax cause in Illinois, is out against the personal property tax. It says:

The personal property tax is fatuous, and it ought to be abolished. It is a farce in the cities, and a most unjust imposition in the country, where its discouraging effects are most grievously felt. The assessors cannot possibly assess it with even approximate fairness; and, as a matter of plain fact, they do not attempt so to do. They far more frequently use it as a club for the punishment of their political enemies than as a means of justice, and it has thus become a hissing and a by-word, odious in the sight of the people, and a reproach to our civilization, which ought to be beyond fining the citizen for his industry, his thrift, and his enterprise.

But it says that the personal property tax is a fixed fact, which cannot be removed until the state constitution is amended. The News calls on the people to take up the agitation of the question with a view to the election of a legislature in 1891 which will prepare such an amendment as will make it possible to abolish the personal property tax. The Chicago single tax men have been fighting on this line for a long time; and now that the Chicago News has decided to assist them the road to success is clear.

The milk trust announces an increase in the price of milk. It says that the grass crop is short and the price of ice is high, hence the rise. The trust might also have added that water is high—in the reservoirs at Central park—and given that as another reason for increasing the

cost of milk. Meanwhile the gentle consumer will kick, and then pay more for milk, or get more water in what he buys.

The Parkersburg, W. Va., Journal indulges in another wail over the nomination of Thomas E. Quinn as candidate for the West Virginia house of delegates. In the last number of the Journal which reached this office it said: "The Wood county democrats have swallowed Henry Georgeism—hide, bones, tail and all."

The constitution of the Harrisburg, Pa., central labor union contains the following, which shows that that organization has a larger conception of the causes which have led to the oppression of labor:

The experience of the past has demonstrated the growing centralization of wealth and power in the hands of a few, and the monopolization of those sacred rights proclaimed by the founders of this republic, "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," thereby depriving man of the just fruits of his labor and compelling him to pay his fellow man for the use of God's gifts to all, creating thereby a system which permits the unscrupulous few to rob the industrious masses by depriving them of the natural opportunities for employment, which is hostile and dangerous to our free institutions and the liberties of the people.

The county council of London, England, have scored a very significant success over the privileged classes of that metropolis. Certain city gates and bars stood in the way of traffic, but before they could be removed parliament had to be appealed to. That body has decided that the gates and bars were a nuisance, and they have, therefore, been abolished. The noble duke of Bedford, to whom these obstructions belonged, is much exercised over this action, which appears to be a blow at one of his time-honored privileges.

Ever since A. M. Dickinson's appointment as superintendent of Station F of the New York city post office department, we have been receiving letters complaining of the harsh treatment endured by the clerks and letter carriers at his hands. He has the reputation of being a nervous, irritable man, who is suspicious, almost, of his shadow. The papers, for a week or so past, have given prominence to the postal station of which he is the boss, in showing up the demoralization that exists there. Dickinson has had defenders, however, principal among them being Joe Howard of the New York Press, who gives the man a certificate of good character based on what he knows of Dickinson outside his official position. We know men who work under Dickinson, and their opinion of him differs from that expressed in the Press by Howard. To know a man thoroughly one must be employed under him.

Dickinson used to be a clerk in Surrogate Rollins's court. When the new surrogate retired Dickinson was compelled to retire with him. He eked out a livelihood as a ticket speculator about theaters until his political sponsor, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, leader of the republican party, had Postmaster Van Cott make him a superintendent and place him in charge of Station F. We are told that he had not been at his desk ten minutes before he announced that if any persons in his hearing wanted to make a fight he would give them all they wanted. He issued tyrannical order after order. He forbade men to speak to each other in the office; ordered them not to smoke or stand within a block of the office; he even ordered that men should not speak with each other in the basement, where the men hang their clothes. He has frequently stationed his clerk in a place where he could overhear any words that might pass in the basement, and if the order was violated the clerk informed the superintendent, and there would be trouble.

The complaints of the men in Station F against Dickinson cannot be formulated, for they relate to mean, petty things, which, taken separately, do not amount to much, but together amount to a great deal. One of the employees of Station F says Dickinson is like an irrita-

ble little cur that is always snapping at one's heels, but with the result in his case that he makes everybody feel uncomfortable. Any man who has worked under an incompetent, overbearing overseer or foreman can understand the position these clerks and carriers are in. If Dickinson were a martinet, and, understanding his business, were enforcing rules to improve the efficiency of the station, the parties who have told us about the inside workings of the office would have no complaint to make; but the trouble is that he has been making the work harder and decreasing the efficiency of the service. The fact is, he doesn't understand his business. The men serving under him understand that, and that is what galls him.

Leaving out of consideration the complaints of the men, which may, to an outsider, seem trivial, let us take the carriers' schedule of working "tours," as it is called. The carriers are supposed to work but eight hours a day; yet it is a fact that in Station F the law is obeyed in only one "tour"—that is to say, the schedule of that "tour" shows that the carriers are at the station only eight hours. Yet frequently the work is such that it cannot be done within the prescribed time. The second "tour" is arranged so that practically the carriers have to be in attendance eleven hours. Of course it may be said that the men can go where they please during the "swings," but that is not the point—the men have their work ahead of them, and with that fact weighing on their minds they do not enjoy the enforced leisure. The third "tour" is the worst of all. The carriers report at 7 o'clock in the morning and are on duty or "swinging" until a quarter to 9 o'clock in the evening—making thirteen hours and forty-five minutes. There is a big "swing" in this "tour"—one of six hours and forty-five minutes. Without doubt, this method of making up the working schedule is a clear violation of the law, which was passed for the benefit of the letter carriers. We are told by men who ought to know—the carriers themselves—that not only this objectionable schedule at Station F, but the schedules at the stations throughout the city, could be made up by practical men so as to do away with the necessity of any man being on duty, or waiting for it, more than nine hours a day.

None of this information has been given to us in a captious spirit, and especially none concerning Superintendent Dickinson. Of course the men feel the humiliations to which they are subjected at his hands; but they know that their bread and butter depends on their submission. As conditions are, men are compelled to choke down whatever of manliness there may be in their nature in order that the belly may be appeased. But it seems to us that more of justice could be done to men even if they are considered by politicians only as voting cattle. The question is how to appeal to the throne without endangering the job. A committee of carriers did go once, secretly, to Thos. C. Platt to prefer their complaint against Dickinson. He heard the carriers courteously, and told them that if they would testify to their complaints in writing, and meet the superintendent and prove them, he would withdraw his support. Very naturally they did not do it, for it is self-evident that had they done so they would have been marked men. The superintendent might have been removed, but the complainants would have followed shortly after. There is no doubt that something ought to be done in the matter of this superintendent and the men under him; but who shall do it, and how shall it be done?

Our St. Louis correspondent, Percy Papoon, is writing for the St. Louis Freedom, a single tax paper published by F. E. Marlow. In the issue of July 26 Mr. Papoon points out that the duty of single tax men who wish to see the cause succeed is to devote their energies to the reduction of the tariff, as by this means the road may be to some degree cleared for the advance of the basic idea.

THE SINGLE TAX IN EUROPE.

THE MOVEMENT GROWING STEADILY—THE CALL ISSUED BY THE SWISS ASSOCIATION FOR LAND OWNERSHIP REFORM—THE LIGHT BREAKING IN VIENNA—THE SEED HAS TAKEN ROOT IN DENMARK—THE THEORY IS APPLIED IN A LIMITED DEGREE IN HOLLAND, AND, WHEN DEMOCRACY PREVAILS, CAN BE REALIZED IN ITS FULLNESS THERE.

We hear but little of the single tax movement on the continent of Europe, and this might lead to the belief that it has no vitality there. Yet the movement is growing steadily, if slowly, owing to the restrictions imposed upon popular movements by the aristocratic governments of all continental countries.

Mr. F. J. Kustenmacher has kindly translated for THE STANDARD, from late issues of Frei Land, articles by which we are permitted to see the progress that is being made in all directions.

In Switzerland the advocates of the reform have organized under the title, "Swiss association for land ownership reform," and its correspondents include some of the most prominent citizens of fourteen cantons of the federation. The central committee is composed in part of the following residents of Basel: J. Br. Schar, president; State Councillor Eckenstein, vice-president; K. Burkhardt, secretary; K. Bronner-Schuler, treasurer; A. Muller-Ott, Ludwig Dietrich. The association has recently issued the following call for recruits to join the movement:

The thoughtful observer of our agricultural and social conditions cannot fail to see that the times are steadily growing graver. The people call for work and bread, for, despite the wonderful progress in production and the unlimited power of increase of all things serving to satisfy human desires, the great majority of the people are unable to acquire these things in exchange for their labor. We therefore see bursting granaries and starving peasants; warehouses crammed with all the products of industry and a mass of workmen barely possessed of the absolute necessities of life; on the one hand is a concentration of fabulous wealth in the hands of the few, on the other the steadily growing impoverishment of the masses. Therefore we see sybaritic luxury in the circle of the wealthiest, destitution and misery among the proletariat.

The economic depression first of all strikes the peasantry, the foundation of our existence. One peasant proprietor after another is becoming a tenant farmer. His possession is only imaginary. The real owners of his land are the banks and the rentiers, who hold no plow, swing no scythe, and instead of improvements and a rational culture of the soil, think only of drawing their interest. They live from the ownership, but not by work; the peasant, on the contrary, lives by work and not through ownership. The greater the debt, the dependence upon capital, the larger the share of the results of his labor that must go to the idle and the smaller his own. How many despair of any hope for the future is attested by our emigration lists.

The agricultural laborer is still worse off. He already stands at the starvation line, and is bound to his native soil. A slight fluctuation in his income, a little accident in his family, is sufficient to throw him into poverty and destitution. In droves he enters factories and cities, pressing wages downward and increasing the proletariat. In 1870 Switzerland had 474 of each 1,000 head of its population engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1880 this had fallen to 424.

Thus grow emigration and pauperism. The cities grow at the expense of the peasantry. Urban land is left to private speculation and exploitation at the expense of the inhabitants. The value of building sites is unnaturally forced up, rents increased, man-cages are piled upon man-cages, light, air and room to live in are restricted, thereby ruining health and shortening life; all this to increase the interest of private capital and add to its value. And the proletariat can no longer attain housing worthy of human beings.

The cities are becoming abysses into which the peasantry plunge and waste away.

It is a well known fact that workmen in all branches of industry are sharing the lot of the peasantry, and that they see their means of production and the fruit of their labor steadily drifting into the hands of the speculative money power; the colossal and ever-increasing strikes of the present are proof of this.

Who can weak-heartedly and stupidly watch this extirpation of the peasantry and the workmen? The more the conviction grows that hunger, destitution and misery in the lower classes are not a natural necessity, but only the result of human wrong—and think, with the present high development of production, the enormous progress of technology, of transportation, as well as in the adaptation of the powers of nature, an administration founded upon reason and justice would be able to secure to each one able and willing to work his rightful share of happiness—the more it is the duty of each to seek for the cause of misery and poverty. In face of the fermenting discontent of the masses, of desperate strikes (the best flashes of an impending revolution to free the fourth

estate), it is truly high time that the whole strength of ideal fraternity among high and low, educated and ignorant, statesmen and plain citizens, be concentrated on this important question and its solution: What peaceful reforms are necessary to lead men out of the condition of economic slavery into that of a peaceful competition for the results of production on a basis of freedom and equality, justice and reason?

After the men of science, like George, Gossen, Stamm, Flurschein, in part also Rodbertus, Lasalle, Miaskowski, Hertzka, among others, have shown with all the power of irresistible logic and overpowering conviction that the vital point of the social question lay in the conveyance of land into the possession of the community, i. e., in the taking of ground rents by the state and communalities, after societies have been formed on the basis of this conviction in America, England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, and other countries, with the outspoken object of nationalizing ground rents, the Swiss adherents of this idea felt themselves impelled to make propaganda for it in Switzerland. On June 23, 1889, the Swiss land ownership reformers met in Baden, and after careful consultation founded the Swiss society "Frei Land." Single sections of this society, partly formed before the convention in Baden and partly since, exist in Baden, Bern, Thun, Zurich; other sections are in process of formation. Besides the organized sections the society numbers many individual members in most of the cantons, men belonging to all classes of life and politics. What has brought and keeps them together is the need of the time, pity for human misery, and the conviction that the nationalization of land is the main task of social reform, and that with its establishment the major part of existing evils would be abolished.

We have placed ourselves in the service of this great truth. We seek neither advantage or honor, but only the welfare and happiness of our dear fatherland.

We fight for the inalienable right of every Swiss to the spot of earth he calls home; we want to wrest our mother earth from the control of fatherlandless capital and in truth and deed return it to those who are born upon it and seek work upon it.

Peasants and artisans, factory operatives and officials, urban and suburban inhabitants shall be freed from the fear of want by being enabled to call the results of their industry their own, and with honest and dutiful work shall be enabled to live in a manner worthy of human beings.

Confiding in the right, in triumphant truth, for which we fight unselfishly, we ask you to join our society. You will never rue taking part in a movement that must in a few years break a path on which the great social question will be solved—not through revolution, but by means of peaceful and lawful reform.

So much for the Swiss. Now a correspondent bobs up in an entirely new quarter—Vienna. He writes:

Vienna has burst the bonds, and by the incorporation of the suburbs will double its population and area. Thousands of hectares will become available for building sites and in the hands of speculators land values will be enormously boomed. Now approaches the time and opportunity for land nationalization. Let the city buy up the entire building sites and lease them to capitalists willing to build. The increased ground values would quickly end the financial distress of this community. Of course this idea needs men of broad views. If they are to be had in Vienna it remains to be seen. Perhaps you might be able to start this matter.

Another item shows that the seed has taken root in Denmark. It says:

And it is pleasant to note that in Denmark also a land agitation has sprung up. Although not yet out of the first stages, it promises to become very active. It has an organ conjointly with Norway in Vos Tid (Our Age). S. J. Loria of Copenhagen, 18 Holbergsgade, a book dealer, is the secretary of the movement. He has developed considerable activity in translating the more prominent of Henry George's works, among them "Property in Land."

The growth of our ideas "by induction" is shown by the following note from Worms, the historic old city on the Rhine:

We noted a few weeks ago that in the harbor question at Worms a suit of some interest to us was up before the provincial council at Mayence. Mayor Kuchler of Worms, looking into the future, had proposed the expropriation of all lands surrounding the harbor which would be available for warehouses or storage purposes. The owners, hoping, of course, to secure a fine slice of the unearned increment later on at the expense of the community, protested. In the first session of the provincial council the matter was laid over, but now, in a new session, the city has been victorious against these selfish interests, and the land will be expropriated. Now several of those interested, in order to secure heavy damages, are about to sue. May it agree with them. We are told by an uninterested jurist that their chances are slim.

In conclusion we find an interesting letter from Holland, by Jan Stoffel, in which he refers to a limited application of the communal ownership of land, which has its drawbacks, as can readily be seen. He says:

As is well known, we, as members of the Nederlandschen Bond voor Landnationalisatie, favor the communal or state ownership of the land, and as proof that this form of ownership is practicable and profitable we point to the communes of Holland, notably Deventer and Kampen, where large communal possessions offer great advantages to the citizens. There are few or no communal taxes; the schools and public welfare are generously treated; the town is much affected by wealthy rentiers in contradistinction to the Frisian communes, which latter own no land and where the communal taxes amount to ten and twelve per cent of the citizen's income; where only elementary schools exist; where the rich all move to the cheaper towns; where poor rates and the misery are almost unbearable for those compelled to remain behind.

The existence of communal land ownership in Holland is due to the ancient possession of the marches. These latter were formerly divided among the members of the smaller communes, and such partitions were numerous in this century, occurring even yet. In the larger communes, however, which had grown to the dignity of cities, such a division was no longer practicable, and the march lands gradually became the property of the cities. This transition took place even in late years during my residence in Deventer. The head citizens of the town were in possession of a large pasture as late as thirty years ago, and thereby were entitled to keep a cow there. All people were head citizens whose family had lived in the town from ancient times, or who had bought the dignity. This pasture was taken possession of by the community some twenty-five years ago, and in part turned into cultivated land, in part kept as pasture, which latter was leased every year to the highest bidder. The former head citizens are compensated with a yearly rental of thirty guildens for themselves and their male heirs as soon as they set up a household of their own, and for the female heirs if they do not marry. (This is only as far as those interested live in the town.)

For the poorer citizens this is more profitable than formerly, for if they did not own a cow themselves they were forced to sell their pasture right to others for twelve or fifteen guildens annually. The community finds the transaction very profitable, as they pay a yearly compensation of 10,000 guildens, while the pasture returns an income of 30,000. Had the compensation been paid in a lump sum twenty-five years ago the debt would have been paid long ago, and the present yearly compensation would not have to be paid.

I instance this only as a striking example of how a march property is converted into communal possession by way of compensation, such as we conceive it for the entire country. Probably all the cities of Holland would own much more land, had not the corrupt regencies of the last century sold and stolen so much communal land. This is no longer possible, as it is now necessary to obtain the consent of the province in order to sell the land belonging to a community.

The commune of Kampen, a city of 19,000 people, situate at the mouth of the Yssel, was shrewd enough—or perhaps because the value of its land grew only in this century, lucky enough—to retain its communal land, and derives a net income of 500,000 guildens per annum from it. There are no communal taxes to pay; everything is on a lavish scale. Public schools, streets, beautification of the town, lighting, water system, parks, a conservatory of music, a swimming school, the care of the poor—for all these things twice as much money is spent as in any city of Holland. Therefore the rentiers thickly flock into this enviable little city.

The question arises: Do all citizens equally enjoy these benefits? We must answer: No. The common council is elected as every where else in Holland, but the franchise is confined to citizens in "easy circumstances," and their representatives look after the interests of those who elected them. The schools are luxuriously furnished and the instruction of the children is nominal in cost; all upper grades of officers are highly salaried; a generous allowance is made for music, parks, swimming schools and pensioning of old officials, but it is beyond the shadow of doubt that the upper classes, who possess the franchise, enjoy the income of the communal land in a much greater degree than the poor people, and that a scandalous luxury is characteristic of the administration. This would stop as soon as the establishment of universal suffrage would give the common people their just share in the administration of the communal land, which is the property not only of the enfranchised citizens, but of all the citizens of Kampen.

I have never been more strongly impressed with the truth of the words uttered at our first annual conference in Amsterdam by Mr. Marshall, chairman of our league, than in the investigation of the administration of the commune of Kampen. Here they are:

"The state owning the land must be a democracy, and the tremendous power contained in the state monopoly of land must never be entrusted to a partisan government. The communal or state ownership of land involves necessarily and unconditionally the exercise of the suffrage by all citizens and a popular vote on all very important matters."

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

A PICNIC IN HIS HONOR AT EPPING FOREST—HIS OPINION OF CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA—A BRIEF REFERENCE TO AMERICAN POLITICS.

A cable dispatch to the United press, dated London, August 7, announced the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George in London. The Associated press, as usual, ignored this item of news of interest to thousands. The Sunday papers print in their cable letters the following items of interest concerning Mr. George and his movements:

Special Cable Dispatch to the World.

London, Aug. 9.—Henry George went picnicking to-day with English friends to Epping Forest and told something about his four months' tour in Australia. To the World he said:

"Though my position on the tariff question brought me the bitter opposition of the Australian protectionists, I had a warm greeting, attentive audiences and heartiest good-bys when I left the country. I am convinced that the single tax idea is firmly rooted there, and is becoming a powerful factor in practical politics, especially in New South Wales, where the line is being sharply drawn between the single tax as the principle on the one hand and protection on the other. My visit to Australia has given me a great idea of the possibilities of the future of the country. It is in many respects the most interesting country in the world to Americans. It is an independent development of another branch of essentially the same people under conditions diverse enough to afford us instructive comparisons.

"There are many things which Americans could profitably learn from them besides the Australian ballot system. And there are many things in which they might profit by our experience. Geographically and in character and ways of thought America is nearer to Australia than is Great Britain. Yet between the American republic and the great democratic nation which is growing in the southern seas there is nothing like the intercourse in commerce which should naturally exist. Our Chinese policy of protection has so completely shut us out of trade in Australia and the vast east that about the only practical interest taken in the United States by those regions to-day is in our attempt to raise the value of silver throughout the world by buying and burying tons of it every month.

"The abolition of our tariff would give us a great trade and close intercourse with Australia, making San Francisco and New York the great route of Australian intercourse with Europe. If reciprocity treaties are to be made, Australia is one of the first countries that should be considered. The United States can no more compete with Australia in raising wool than Louisiana can compete with Maine in producing ice, and the free admission of Australian wools to our market would be the universal blessing of our woolen manufacturers and wool consumers, and a good deal less expensive.

"More profitable than sending a few warships to show our flag at the antipodes would be the sending of a proper commission to thoroughly examine and report on the management and success of the state-owned railways of the Australian colonies. In the whole long journey from Australia, through the greatest highway of the world's commerce, I never once saw an American flag until I observed one on a gondola in the Grand canal in Venice, which an American tourist had subsidized the boatman to carry.

"I have been so long away from America that I have as yet but vague ideas of what is going on there. But so far as I can gather from the brief reports cabled to continental newspapers, the republican party has carried its policy of taxing the whole people for the benefit of individuals to such a monstrous length as must provoke a popular uprising, which will sweep it away next election."

Henry George will speak before the Financial reform club at Liverpool, August 22, and will sail for New York on the Servia immediately after.

Local Item in the World.

Henry George will probably reach New York from England August 30 or 31, and as soon as he can work his way through the social honors which his followers have planned for him he will endeavor to clear up the arrears of work which have accumulated in his long absence. He has been invited to spend some time with friends in the Adirondacks, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to accept the invitation. Meanwhile there is an increasing demand for his services as a lecturer. For several years Mr. George has been contemplating an elaborate work on political economy, and those who believe that his mission in life is that of a writer rather than a speaker urge him to drop everything else and devote himself to this work.

Cable dispatch to Morning Journal.

Henry George was entertained at dinner on Saturday by the English land restoration league at the Royal Forest hotel, Chingford.

Few speeches were made at the dinner, but following that a largely attended meeting was held, presided over by Gavin Brown Clark, M. P.

Mr. George made a long and entertaining speech on the land subject, nationalization and free trade, very strongly advocating the

adoption of this latter principle by all the nations of the earth, and violently assailing the protective policy in force in the United States.

The seriousness of the speech was lightened by a number of Australian experiences that Mr. George very humorously recited.

Among those at the banquet and meeting were Father Huntington, son of the bishop of Central New York; W. Saunders and the Rev. Stewart Headlam.

Cable dispatch to the Sun.

Henry George was entertained at a picnic to-day in Epping forest by his British admirers and a few American friends, among whom were Father Huntington of New York and Treasurer Williams of the Manhattan single tax club. At luncheon Mr. George said the Australian campaign had been a tremendous success, especially in South Australia, which colony, he predicted, would lead the world in the movement.

Cable dispatch to the Times.

Henry George was to day the recipient of a unique compliment in the form of a monster picnic at Chingford Centre, the pleasantest and most accessible section of Epping Forest. It is no new discovery that Mr. George and his theories are playing a considerably greater part in British politics and general social movements than is the case in America. Their dissemination among an important group of radicals in parliament makes for an active propaganda throughout the country on the lines of his land nationalization scheme, while the prospect of its being eventually included in the liberal programme is hopefully discussed.

TOLSTOI'S OPINION.

Thomas Stevens's letter to the World.

In the matter of land ownership Tolstoi is a great admirer of the theories of Henry George. He considers George the greatest American citizen of the present time. He believes, however, in a system of communal, rather than a national, ownership of the land. The ideal state of society is the simple, rural communes, in which every family would have the right to till soil enough for its own support. There would be no taxes and no government. The count believes that all forms of government are humbugs, and that the whole machinery of law and lawyers, courts and judges, is a barbarity, and an excuse for setting one man above another, and enabling the privileged few to rob the many.

JULIA.

My little dark-eyed Jewess, in whose eyes
Seem pictured all the sorrows of thy race,
In whom the lineage of ancestral grace
Of Israel wakens under colder skies.

The buffet of the earth's rude spite and scorn,
The long pursued of sword and savage
hate—

Daughter of Israel and the spurn of Fate,
Yet is thy gentle patience not outworn.

Did eyes of other children look that way
In times they drove them furious and fast
At sword and spear point! ah, the darkened
past.

From such as thou, thank God, is put away.

Thou hast a happier future, rarer skies;
The path is smoother for thy tender feet;
They will not bruise nor scorn thee, but
will seat

Themselves in reverence to thy luminous
eyes.

Their scorn is turned to worship, and their
rage

Is but a whisper in the air—the sting
Survives but in the outcast mind—a thing
Itself the hissing scorn for all the age.

Take thou thy full inheritance of hope,
The larger tolerance, and the freer day,
And wait when these dark clouds shall pass
away.

Through which alike the Jew and Gentile
grope.

The clouds that shadow so the brow of God,
We may not through the darkness see His
face,

Nor read the problem of the human race,
Nor know the meaning of His chastening rod.

When tongues shall whisper malice, never
fear;

Who knew the child's true heart, shall
champion thee;

Keep thou some little tender thought of me,
Maid of the new Judea!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

LAND IS THE GREAT HUMAN WORKSHOP.

Charles P. Kelly in Journal of Knights of Labor.

The land is the great human workshop from which must come, in the last analysis, everything we need, either of luxury or necessity. The result of making land absolutely free would be to make labor absolutely free, and, being relieved from the one-sided, hunger-driven competition with which it is now cursed, labor would meet capital upon equal terms and the wages of labor would rise to the natural point. * * * Both rent and interest are not only just, but they are natural laws, which cannot be abolished by any human legislation any more than you can abolish, by human legislation, the law of gravitation.

THE CONFERENCE.

A GREAT REPRESENTATIVE SINGLE TAX GATHERING.

TO MEET IN COOPER UNION ON SEPTEMBER 1—A MAJORITY OF THE STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED—REDUCED RAILWAY FARES—HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. GEORGE'S RECEPTION—TWO LARGE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The conference called by the single tax enrolment committee at the request of single tax clubs throughout the United States will meet in the large hall in Cooper union, Ninth street and Third avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 1, and it is expected that it will be necessary to hold an all-day session on Tuesday, with probably a short session on the morning of Wednesday, the 3d. Arrangements are being made for the holding of two public meetings on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday at Cooper union.

Up to the time that this issue of THE STANDARD goes to press the enrolment committee has received notice that 238 delegates, exclusive of those from New York and Brooklyn, will be present from twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia, as follows: Arkansas, Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Of course there are many organizations that have not yet reported.

RAILWAY RATES.

THE RATE FOR THE ROUND TRIP WILL BE ONE AND ONE THIRD OF A SINGLE FARE.

The following letter and copy of explanatory circular will show what has been done by the committee to secure reduced railway rates:

TRUNK LINE ASSOCIATION,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
316 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1890.

Single Tax Conference, N. Y. City, Sept. 1-3.
G. St. J. Leavens, Esq., 12 Union Square,
New York City—Dear Sir: Application of Mr. Croasdale has been considered, and as he agrees, per his favor of 4th instant, to redeem at full fares any return tickets procured by persons in attendance at this conference which may afterwards be found in the hands of scalpers, it is agreed that persons from points in this territory, who pay full first class fare going to the meeting, shall be returned at one-third the highest limited fare by the route traveled, on the committee's certificate.

The certificates to be obtained of ticket agents at starting points; to be indorsed by you at the meeting in accordance with the terms of the inclosed explanatory circular; and to be presented by the holder to the ticket agent at the place of meeting to obtain the concession returning.

The return journey to be made by the line over which the going journey is made; and the return ticket shall in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

This committee's territory is defined in paragraph 1 of the explanatory circular. Full particulars of the limitations and conditions of the concessions are also contained in it. Be good enough to read it carefully, and act in accordance with its provisions.

For your information I send also a sample copy of the committee's certificate.

A few explanatory circulars—same form as sample inclosed—will be furnished to you on application to this office. If you mail these circulars to the leading people in different places interested in your meeting, editors of newspapers in the territory whence you expect your delegates, etc., it will probably save considerable trouble and bring out a maximum attendance.

The other associations have been advised of the above action of this committee, and of the probable attendance of your members from their respective territories, viz:

New England passenger committee, i. e., territory east of New York state and Lake Champlain—(Mr. N. E. Weeks, secretary, 67 Federal street, Boston, Mass.);

Central traffic association, i. e., territory from Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west—(Mr. B. F. Kapp, secretary, Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.);

Western passenger association, i. e., territory west of Chicago and St. Louis to the Missouri river and northwest to St. Paul—(Mr. J. F. Goddard, chairman, Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.);

Southern passenger association, i. e., territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi river—(Mr. M. Slaughter, passenger commissioner, Atlanta, Ga.);

The above named gentlemen may possibly communicate with you direct, but in the event of our being first advised of their action you will be promptly communicated with. Yours truly,

W. FLEMING, Secretary.

TRUNK LINE PASSENGER COMMITTEE.

CERTIFICATE PLAN

Meeting of Single Tax Conference, New York, Sept. 1, 2 and 3.

Instructions to persons attending the meeting.

1. The concession is for persons going to the meeting from trunk line territory, i. e., from Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Salamanca, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston, W. Va., and points east thereof, except in New England.

2. The concession applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the roads listed on the other side hereof. If the starting point is not located on one of those roads, or is a point on those roads where certificates and through tickets are not issued, tickets should be purchased to the most convenient point on any of the said lines, and thence, by direct routes only, through to place of meeting.

3. The concession is fare and a third, on committee's certificate. It is conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than fifty persons holding such certificates.

4. The going ticket must be purchased within three days before, or—for meetings continuing six or more days—two days after, the opening date of the meeting; otherwise no reduction in fare will be made on the return passage.

5. Each person availing of the concession will pay full first class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. The agents at all stations of any importance keep the certificates in stock.

6. Present the certificate to the proper officer at the meeting, that the other side may be filled in.

7. Certificates are not transferable.

8. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the person to starting point, by the line over which the going journey is made, at one-third the highest limited fare of such line. The return ticket shall in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

9. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure of any person to obtain a certificate.

Instruction to person indorsing certificates at the meeting.

10. Fill in the blank side of the certificate, and sign name, provided there is an attendance at the meeting of not less than fifty persons holding trunk line certificates. Should the Central traffic, Southern passenger, Western states passenger or New England association join in the concession, the certificates of either or all of the associations may be counted in the fifty. The certificate will then entitle its holder to the concession set forth in clause 8.

Delegates and others availing of the concession should present themselves at the offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

The roads belonging to the trunk line association, and which have made the concession, are as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof),
Baltimore and Potomac,
Baltimore and Annapolis,
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg,
Camden and Atlantic,
Central of New Jersey,
Central Vermont,
Chesapeake and Ohio (east of Charleston, W. Va.),

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,
Elmira, Cortland and Northern,
Fall Brook Coal Company,
Fredericksburg,
Grand Trunk,
Lehigh Valley,
New York Central and Hudson River,
New York, Lake Erie and Western (east of Salamanca and Buffalo),
New York, Ontario and Western,
Northern Central,
Pennsylvania (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),
Philadelphia and Reading (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore,
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg (except in Phoenix line—stations between Syracuse and Oswego),
Shenandoah Valley,
Western New York and Pennsylvania,
West Jersey,
West Shore.

County for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the feet of these roads between Troy, N. Y., and Montreal, Can.

It will be seen from the above that we have been unable to secure a rate under the usual excursion fare from Philadelphia, or from local points between Philadelphia and New York.

The following roads comprising the Southern passenger association have notified us that they will join with the trunk line associations in making the concession:

Alabama Great Southern railroad, Atlantic Coast line, Atlanta and West Point railroad, Brunswick and Western railroad, Charleston and Savannah railway, Central railroad of Georgia, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, Georgia railroad, Georgia Pacific railway, Illinois Central railroad, (lines south of the Ohio river)—Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railway, Louisville and Nashville railroad, (lines south of the Ohio river)—Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, Mobile and Ohio railroad, (lines south of the Ohio river)—

Memphis and Charleston railroad, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, Norfolk and Western railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, (lines south of Washington)—Port Royal and Augusta railway, Raleigh and Gaston railroad, Richmond and Alleghany railroad, Richmond and Danville railroad, Richmond, Fredericks and Potomac railroad, Rome railroad, Savannah, Florida and Western railway, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Shenandoah Valley railroad, (lines south of Potomac river)—South Carolina railway, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, Western and Atlantic railroad, Western railway of Alabama.

The committee has not yet heard from the New England Central, or Western associations, but confidently expects that they will join in granting the concession. Notice will be given immediately on hearing from these associations.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PRICES—DELEGATES SHOULD WRITE PROMPTLY.

The enrolment committee reports that the following hotels will accommodate delegates at the following rates:

New York hotel, 721 Broadway, \$3 per day (room and board).

Grand Central hotel, 667 Broadway, \$3.50 to \$3 per day (room and board).

Hotel St. George, Broadway and Twelfth street, \$2 per day (room and board).

Merritt's hotel, 39 East Twelfth street, \$1 per day (without board).

Should delegates wish this committee to secure accommodations they will please send notice as soon as possible, stating the rate they are willing to pay, whether they wish board and rooms, and the date of their arrival in New York.

The Manhattan single tax club has appointed a committee to look up rooms, and those delegates who do not wish to go to hotels can be accommodated in boarding houses at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, and rooms alone can be had when desired.

The hotels named are those most convenient to the meeting place of the conference. Accommodations elsewhere at ordinary rates can be secured by delegates arriving without previous notice.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE ROOMS OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB OPEN TO DELEGATES.

Headquarters will be opened in this city on Saturday, August 30, at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, No. 73 Lexington avenue, where, if the delegates will report immediately on their arrival, full information regarding hotels, etc., will be given. No. 73 Lexington avenue is between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Lexington avenue runs parallel with Broadway, Third and Fourth avenues, and is four blocks east of Broadway at Twenty-fifth street, one block east of Fourth avenue, and one block west of Third avenue at the same point.

Delegates arriving by down town ferries can take Third avenue elevated road at city hall and get off at Twenty-eighth street, four blocks from the club house. The Fourth avenue surface cars will take them from city hall to Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, one block from the club house.

Delegates arriving at Grand Central station can take Third avenue elevated to Twenty-eighth street, or Fourth avenue surface cars to Twenty-sixth street. Those arriving by West Shore route should cross at Forty-second street ferry and take Forty-second street cars to Fourth avenue, and Fourth avenue cars to Twenty-sixth street.

RECEPTION AND DINNER.

MR. GEORGE EXPECTED ON MONDAY—PROPOSED DINNER AT THE SEA SHORE.

The New York and Brooklyn clubs are arranging for a dinner to be given Mr. George on the evening of Wednesday, the 3d, probably at Coney island. Tickets for this dinner will cost, it is thought, \$2.

Mr. George will sail from Liverpool on the steamship Servia on the 23d, and is due in New York on the morning of September 1, though the steamer may possibly arrive on the evening of the 31st. A committee from the Manhattan single tax club has been appointed to arrange for his reception at the wharf. Delegates can obtain all particulars regarding the wharf reception at the club rooms, where the arrival of the steamship will be telegraphed.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVENTION.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED—OTHERS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Contributions for the expenses of the conference up to August 12 are as follows:

James R. Caret, Boston, Mass. . . . \$20 00
C. P. Bohn, Whitman, Mass. . . . 5 00
J. J. Hill, Sax-on's River, Vt. . . . 1 00
E. D. Burleigh, Germantown, Pa. . . . 1 00
James Calross, Sprague, Wash. . . . 1 00

\$28 00

As the expenses of the conference will be very heavy, the committee earnestly urge that our friends (particularly those residing in New York and Brooklyn and the vicinity) will contribute as liberally as possible to the conference fund.

GENERAL INTEREST DISPLAYED.

LETTERS FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COUNTRY ANNOUNCING THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES OR DISPLAYING INTEREST OTHERWISE IN THE CONFERENCE.

The enrolment committee sent out notice of the date fixed for the meeting to single tax workers throughout the country, and the following extracts from the replies received give some idea of the general interest displayed in the gathering:

ARKANSAS.

Wm. MacLaurean, Fordyce.—I shall use my best efforts to attend the conference and will endeavor to get up a club here.

CALIFORNIA.

James G. Mauire, San Francisco.—Your letter of July 25 came duly to hand. I will endeavor to go to New York in time for the conference. It is probable that John A. Mavard and myself will go on as representatives from the single tax society of San Francisco. I will be able to give you some certain information concerning the matter in a few days. If I can make it possible to be present when Mr. George arrives from Europe it will afford me unbounded pleasure to do so.

Our cause is steadily advancing here and seems again to be the only reform movement on the coast that is really progressing. The nationalist movement, which commenced with such a boom about a year ago, seems to have almost entirely collapsed. A few earnest members and most of the old timesocialists are still doing what they can to keep it before the people; but the lack of a definite plan for the accomplishment of their ultimate purpose of nationalizing productive industries, and the bitter dissensions of the factions into which the movement has divided, have caused it practically to disappear like a great and glittering bubble.

Within their movement, however, several wise and necessary measures are embraced, such as the establishment of public water works, gas works, rail roads, the postal telegraph, etc., all of which must some day be established, and the popularity of those measures may revive the movement.

But the future of the single tax movement is certain, and its end, I believe, is not so far distant as many of those who are its most zealous advocates predict.

The Federation of trades of San Francisco has again taken up the fight for the Australian ballot, and we have every reason to believe that that measure will be adopted by the legislature at its next session. It has grown enormously in popularity during the last two years.

Having to be with you and to share the pleasure of uniting with you in welcoming Henry George upon the completion of his tour around the world, I remain, very truly yours.

L. Diamant, San Francisco.—It will not be possible for me to attend, but I hope the conference will lead to the best results.

E. C. Phelps, Colton.—Neither Chas. Smith nor myself will be able to attend the conference, but we certainly hope that Mr. George will have a safe trip home and a hearty welcome on his arrival that will wake up the people of the United States.

F. T. Merritt, Perris.—I shall not be able to attend, though I should be much pleased to be there. The conference will greatly help to impress on the public mind a knowledge of the growing strength and importance of the single tax movement.

H. W. Welcome, secretary, San Francisco.—At the regular business meeting of this society the following delegates were elected to attend the conference September 1, 1890: Judge James G. Maguire, John A. Mavard, H. L. Place, Joseph Leggett, David Farquharson, James E. Mills, A. H. Sanborn, Mrs. M. E. Rice, Mrs. H. L. Place, James H. Barry, L. M. Manzer and W. G. Sellers. The first four named will in all probability attend.

COLORADO.

James W. Bucklin, Grand Junction.—The Grand Junction single tax club has elected me a delegate to the conference. I intend to be present, and shall probably be the only delegate from this part of Colorado.

P. W. Monahan, Montrose.—The great distance and expense render it impossible for the single tax men here to be represented, but though I cannot be there in flesh I will be there in spirit.

CONNECTICUT.

Joseph Cornell, Danbury.—From present indications our club will send a delegation of from six to ten.

W. E. Spencer, Thomastown.—I shall do my best to be present and participate in Mr. George's reception.

J. H. Francis, New Britain.—Should I be elected a delegate by the Meriden or Hartford club I shall try to attend the conference.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Dr. William Geddes, Washington.—I will

be at the conference, and I am disposed to think that Washington will be pretty well represented.

FLORIDA.

W. H. Maguire, Pensacola.—I regret to say there is no prospect that any delegate from this city can attend the conference. I trust the meeting will result in devising a practical plan for getting this great reform properly before the people of the whole country.

Thos. S. Shelley, St. Augustine.—It would afford me much pleasure to meet with my single tax friends at the conference, but my duties will not permit of my absence. It would be difficult for me to convey an adequate idea of the utter loneliness of one who holds aught but the stereotyped democratic and republican views in this part of Florida. You had as well look for a Quaker meeting house on Cocony island as to expect sympathy with your movement in this burgh of "Flaglerville."

GEORGIA.

Henry B. King, Augusta.—It will give me much pleasure to attend the conference on September 1.

George Haines, Augusta.—Should it be possible for me to get off I will attend the conference.

ILLINOIS.

E. O. Brown, Chicago.—I expect to attend the conference as a delegate.

Dr. Boyd Cornick, Mascoutah.—I would enjoy attending the conference exceedingly, but shall probably not be able to do so.

George G. Guenther, Galloway.—My business engagements will prevent my attendance. I rejoice that a conference of our friends is to take place, because it will bring our ideas prominently before the public and accelerate the wonderful progress we have so far made in popularizing them.

S. C. Reese, Pana.—I regret that my business is such that I cannot attend, as it would afford me much pleasure to meet with the workers from all over the country and to assist in doing honor to our great leader.

W. W. Bailey, Chicago.—I expect to leave here, via B & O, Saturday afternoon, August 30, and will arrive in New York the following night at 10 o'clock, barring accidents. Mr. Brown, I think, will be with me, and possibly Mr. Ripley and one or two others. As to that I cannot say just yet.

Louis Lessaulnier, Red Bud.—My present state of health does not permit me to make any promises, but whether I can attend the conference or not I hope to be able to help with voice and pen and otherwise to educate the people to claim ground rents for themselves, and thus do away with legalized robbery by other forms of taxation.

J. P. Ripley, Chicago.—I hope to be in New York on September 1 to welcome Mr. George and confer with the friends of the cause.

INDIANA.

Henry Rawie of Anderson, Chairman of Indiana State League.—I am making every endeavor to have a good representation from Indiana. The secretary of the league, Mr. Hudson, will write every representative single tax man in the state and urge him to attend. I think that now is the time to strain every nerve and muscle to make the gathering a grand success. I shall attend in company with J. A. Donnelly from Anderson. I expect to forward list of delegates from Indiana state league by August 20.

M. Ritchie, secretary, Richmond.—Our club has elected as its delegate Dr. C. A. Kersey.

Samuel W. Williams, Vincennes.—If I can so arrange my business as to be absent from home at that date I shall certainly give myself the pleasure of attending the conference and of joining in congratulating Mr. George on his safe return.

William O. Foley, Greensburg.—The date is an unfortunate one for me, but I can possibly attend the conference I will. I am an isolated single taxer, but I suppose I could get the Indianapolis league to give me credentials as a delegate.

IOWA.

Frank S. Churchill, Burlington.—I expect to attend the conference to be held in New York on Mr. George's arrival.

KANSAS.

J. J. Wilkes, Craneville.—It would have been one of the events of my life to meet and hear Mr. George, but we have had one of the severest droughts that ever struck the state, and that makes it financially impossible for me to make the journey.

G. E. Smith, Germantown.—I regret very much my inability to attend. There is a great uprising of the people in this state in what is called an independent "people's" movement which will greatly reduce the protectionist strength. What the outcome will be it is impossible to say. They demand some good reforms, but entirely ignore the foundation of all true reform—the single tax.

William A. Garretson, Lincoln.—I cannot be present, but I bid you God speed in the good work, and hope that the greatest measure of success may attend the proceedings of the conference.

George W. Hatch, Coffeyville.—We have

no club here, but there are many single tax men. Give to Henry George the earnest, heartfelt greeting of the only outspoken single tax, free trade and secret ballot man in this corner of southern Kansas.

KENTUCKY.

S. B. Herron, Pineville.—Owing to the great distance I cannot attend, but I wish you success, and hope Mr. George will receive an enthusiastic welcome.

C. Landolt, Louisville.—Mr. Samuel H. Edgar will represent the Louisville single tax men at the conference. I regret that I cannot come also.

LOUISIANA.

Fred Huhner, New Orleans.—I will try very hard to attend.

G. W. Roberts, secretary, New Orleans.—Our club has appointed two delegates, James Middleton, our president, and J. S. Walters. They will attend, if possible.

MAINE.

F. D. Lyford, Lewiston.—At the meeting of this committee Joseph Walsh and Ambrose Walton were elected delegates. Both will be present unless something entirely unforeseen shall prevent.

H. G. Casey, Auburn.—I am instructed to notify the enrolment committee that our league will be represented at the conference by five delegates.

Thomas Marsden, Auburn.—I shall come unless something that I cannot now foresee happens to prevent.

MARYLAND.

Dr. W. N. Hill, Baltimore.—I inclose report of our last night's meeting from the Sun, announcing the election of Rev. R. Whittingham, W. J. Ogden, George N. Numsen, D. Meredith Reese, John Salmon, David Wassersug, John W. Jones, Jesse K. Ken, Henry R. Hall, Isaac A. Miller, A. M. S. Smers, Dr. W. N. Hill, R. M. Chambers, Dr. E. B. Britton, M. Kernan, J. W. Rye and O. G. Webb. I think a majority of them will attend.

T. Turner, Baltimore.—I expect to be at the conference.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Mulrooney, Plymouth.—I am unable to attend on account of illness. It is my earnest desire that the conference shall be a success in every way, that harmony and good feeling may prevail, and that the conclusions arrived at will be practical and not antagonize our present way of working with the party that has taken the first short step in our direction. I join in a hearty welcome to Mr. George.

W. J. Webber, Sharon.—September is one of the busiest months in my laboratory, and I shall be unable to attend the conference, though I wish it every success.

Thomas Walsh, Pittsfield.—I regret that I am unable to attend, but I hope that the conference will make our principles more universally understood.

G. A. E. Reynolds, Marlboro.—I cannot yet say whether I shall be able to come, but I fully recognize the great importance of the conference and hope the attendance will be large.

E. K. Page, secretary, Worcester.—Will be represented at the conference by four or more delegates. Ex Senator Thomas J. Hastings, president of our league; Horace L. Dunnell, vice president; Dr. E. Ellenwood and Dr. C. W. Esterbrook have already been elected.

E. H. Underhill, Boston.—I expect to attend the conference, and hope you are receiving encouraging reports indicating a large representative gathering.

S. H. Howes, Southboro.—If it is possible I shall be present at the conference.

C. Milton, Boston.—I expect to attend as one of the delegates from the Roxbury single tax club.

F. Berry, Haverhill.—I am unable to say positively whether I shall be able to attend, but hope to do so.

Fred. A. Dunlap, Cambridgeport.—I cannot yet say whether I shall be able to attend. Will notify you as soon as it is determined.

C. P. Bolen, Whitman.—I cannot afford to attend the conference, but I approve its purposes and hope for its entire success. I have come to the conclusion that the best thing that I can do is to try help pay its expenses, and inclose, therefore, a postal order for \$5.

H. C. Romaine, Roxbury.—Our club has elected as delegates to the conference J. R. Caret, N. E. Bell, E. Lucas, W. L. Crossman, H. C. Romaine, C. S. Milton, F. W. Mendham, Walter A. Verney. Should any others conclude to come I will notify you.

W. L. Crossman, Boston.—I will be at the conference.

James R. Caret, Boston.—I expect to attend the conference as one of the delegates of the Roxbury club.

E. M. Chamberlain, Boston.—I will endeavor to be present.

Hamlin Garland, Boston.—A meeting of our league will be called at once and the delegates elected. We will send a large delegation. I may not be there myself. Have you thought about having distinctive badges? It would be so much better to have badges displaying prominently our colors, and with the word Boston or Lewistown to tell exactly where the delegate is from.

W. A. Verney, Boston.—At present I see nothing to prevent me from attending the conference.

Louis Prang, Boston.—I intend to be present at roll call on September 1.

F. S. Childs, secretary, Hyde Park.—We cannot as a club afford to send delegates. The Massachusetts state central committee will, I believe, send delegates, and we feel that in that way we shall be sufficiently represented.

MICHIGAN.

D. N. Baxter, Grand Rapids.—Being a thorough single tax man I regret very much my inability to attend, but sincerely hope it will be as representative as you could possibly hope for under present circumstances.

A. H. Paddefoot, Detroit.—I am sorry to say that it will be impossible for me to attend. I hope there will be a large gathering of earnest workers and I believe we are advancing along the right line.

W. W. Colfax, Wyandotte.—Owing to the inequitable distribution of the value which I, in common with all wage earners, help to produce I find it impossible to attend the conference.

George H. Moss, Davison.—It will be impossible for me to attend the conference and I can only assure you of my hearty sympathy in every phase of the movement and my confidence in its ultimate triumph.

James Duffy, Siginaw.—I am sorry to say that our club is not able to send a delegate. Quite a number of its men were workers in the planing mills, and many of them have been compelled to go elsewhere through the failure of their strike for a nine hours' working day.

C. S. Jones, Portland.—There are no more earnest single tax advocates anywhere than we have here, but I fear that it will be impossible for us to be represented at the conference.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian.—If I can possibly leave my business when the time arrives (I see nothing now to prevent) I shall be with you on September 1. It is not likely that any one else will attend from here, as the expense of the trip is too great. I feel that the conference is the forerunner of great events—a bright and shining page in American history. And it is no small honor to be a pioneer in such a movement.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—Our league will probably be represented at the conference. Rev. S. W. Semple, one of our most able and eloquent men, is now in the east, and will very probably attend. I should be more than pleased if I could attend, but it looks now as though it would be impossible for me to do so.

MISSOURI.

Arthur Groves, Ladue.—It would gratify me greatly to be present but it is impossible. I hope Missouri will be well represented and should like H. Martin Williams to be there.

C. A. Carlson, Poplar Bluff.—I fear that I shall not be able to attend the conference, but shall wait impatiently for news of its proceedings; and I sincerely hope it will be successful. I know it will be when brains and philanthropy, aggressiveness and self-sacrifice enter into an alliance for the public good; great results may be looked for.

C. H. Allen, Kansas City.—I shall urge on our club the importance of sending delegates, but cannot yet say what action will be taken. I fear many of our western clubs will be too poor to be represented, but I shall work to the extent of my ability to make the conference a success.

Dr. Henry S. Chase, St. Louis.—I have no doubt that the Benton school of social science will be represented at the coming conference. The dangerous condition of the country demands all the wisdom and advice that a non-partisan element like the single taxers can bestow.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis.—Henry H. Hoffman and myself and perhaps others will attend the conference. We hope to have the west well represented, and we shall make sacrifices to be members of a gathering which will be little less notable in the history of the political events of this century than the gathering at Carpenter's hall in Philadelphia in the last century.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Charles Hardon, Contoosook.—I have some hope that I may be able to attend the conference, but that is as much as I can now say.

NEW JERSEY.

W. B. DuBise, Bayonne.—Theodore E. Young and myself will represent the single tax committee of this place at the coming conference.

J. Gros, Morristown.—I expect to attend the conference.

W. P. Nichols, Vineland.—We have not thus far been able to get a meeting of our club, but we hope to send two delegates.

William M. Callingham, Camden.—I do not think the delegation from this club will exceed six, and at present I know of but three, but have no doubt that three others will attend. I will advise you more fully later.

B. Liebe, South Orange.—The South Orange single tax club will send four delegates.

NEW YORK.

Rome Adams, Oak Hill.—I have never had the encouragement that comes from personal contact with others who are on fire for a movement. If I can see my way clear to attend the conference I shall certainly be on hand, but in any case I hope it will be an occasion of strengthening the hands of our workers throughout the country and that much good may result.

George E. Beddell, Herkimer.—I shall do my best to meet with you in honor of Mr. George's return.

J. M. Campbell, Rochester.—At our last meeting we elected as delegates to the conference J. M. Campbell, president; R. Frank Smith, vice-president; Walter Manning and Rev. Margaret Brennan. I hope to get the representatives of western New York together with a view to taking concerted action to arrange a series of lectures during coming fall and winter.

R. B. Hull, Ellenville.—Our club will send three delegates to the conference and one or two more may be in attendance.

T. Sheffield, Flushing.—There will be four delegates at least from our club at the conference.

T. E. Lane, Flushing.—Our club expects to send from four to five delegates or more, but only a few of them can spare time to attend the day sessions.

Samuel C. Rogers, Buffalo.—We have not yet called a meeting to elect delegates, but expect that at least five of our members will be present.

Frederick S. Arnold, Poughkeepsie.—The Poughkeepsie single tax club authorizes me to express its gratification at the time and place chosen for the conference, and its hope for its success. We believe that the time has come for binding together into closer fellowship the workers in the cause throughout the Union, and that New York, owing to its large population and its enormous surrounding towns, where propaganda work has gone on for a long time, is the place for such a meeting. Our organization will send at least two delegates and may send more.

T. Edkins, Ilion.—I regret that I shall not be able to be present. John Ricks will most likely be the only delegate from Ilion.

C. E. Gooding, South Bloomfield.—I intend if possible to attend the conference.

Wm. Chadeayne, Cornwall.—I expect to attend the conference, but not as a delegate, as there is no organization here to be represented.

Albert O. Young, Tuckahoe.—It would give me great pleasure to attend the conference, but I shall be unavoidably absent at the date of the conference.

Charles H. Fuller, Middleton.—You may figure on four delegates from here. There would be four times that number if they could afford the expense.

Harvy Book, Amsterdam.—Sorry I cannot come. Allow me, however, to express my hearty approval of the conference and my very best wishes for its success.

F. G. Anderson, Jamestown.—I cannot get to New York at that date, but our club will send at least one delegate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

S. W. Bradford, Ayr, Cass county.—It will be impossible for me to be present, but I emphatically approve the object of the meeting, and trust it may be well attended. One thing that I regard as encouraging about the single tax movement is that there now seems to be nothing spasmodic in its progress, but there is a steady and continuous growth. It is the logical outcome of free trade which in this state is getting on a headway that is astonishing. The Fargo Argus, one of the leading papers in North Dakota, which was formerly hide-bound on this tariff question, made a great leap last week and had a column editorial endorsing Blaine's reciprocity.

OHIO.

F. L. Carter, chairman, Cleveland.—Up to the present time it has been definitely decided that we will be represented at the conference by Messrs. W. K. Field and L. E. Semon. Further elections will be made known in due season.

Thomas Hunt, Kennedy.—I expect to be at the conference if I can possibly make arrangements to do so.

A. C. Hughes, Youngstown.—Quite a number here have declared their intention of attending the conference. I can safely say that two delegates at least will be present to represent our club, and later on may be able to notify you of more.

C. S. Walker, Cincinnati.—It is my present intention to attend the conference as a delegate.

S. G. Rogers, Akron.—Our club has decided to send at least one delegate. Several will come if they possibly can.

OREGON.

S. B. Riegen, Portland.—I should most heartily enjoy attending the conference, but circumstances, I fear, will forbid. I hope Mr. George will see his way clear to make a tour of America now that he has pretty well covered the balance of the world.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. D. Bradford, Egan Valley.—It would do

me substantial good to see the man I so highly esteem, and to take part in the conference, but when one has passed the eightieth anniversary of his birth, as I have, he ought not to go far from home, especially at this season of the year.

George McGee, Upper Lehigh.—Our club has refrained from voting on the question of a conference, because we felt that it would probably be impossible for us to send a delegate. Our friends here are poor men and the sending of a delegate would involve a considerable sacrifice on the part of a few.

Samuel E. Clarkson, Bethlehem.—I expect to attend the conference.

C. F. Knight, Frankfort Springs.—If I can possibly arrange it, I shall certainly attend the conference. I am a member of the Pittsburgh league and I suppose it will call a special meeting to elect delegates.

Samuel Howarth, Philadelphia.—You may count on me among the possible delegates. Let the good work go on until we have a sufficient number of converts to the single tax to make us a power in politics, and then we can demand a recognition and will get it.

Richard Eyre, Johnstown.—Mr. A. J. Moxham and probably myself will come to the conference.

George E. Chase, Philadelphia.—If I can manage to have my vacation at the right time I hope to attend the conference.

J. L. Shoemaker, Philadelphia.—I intend to be present if possible.

Dwight M. Lowry, Philadelphia.—I shall be present if nothing unforeseen prevents.

A. H. Stephenson, Philadelphia.—We shall send, I think, at least twenty-five delegates, and perhaps more. I will know definitely about the canal land scheme later, but it is a little doubtful if we can get enough men to go.

Mark F. Roberts, secretary, Pittsburg.—We expect to send three delegates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry Gee, Pawtucket.—I am too old and weak to attend, but I should dearly like to be there to shake the hand of Mr. George.

David Harrower, Wakefield.—I fully expect to be in New York to attend the conference, having been appointed one of the delegates from the Rhode Island single tax association.

Edgar Fornell, Pawtucket.—At the last meeting of our association John Reeney and myself were elected delegates to the conference. Should any others be subsequently chosen I will notify you.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Isaac Howe, county judge of Spink county, Redfield.—It will be impossible for me to attend, but I hope that arrangements will be made to assure the attendance of Mr. W. E. Brokaw.

TENNESSEE.

Bolton Smith, Memphis.—My wife and I will be in New York September 1, and I will attend as a delegate from our club.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—This association on Saturday, August 2, elected as delegates to the conference J. S. Menkin, R. G. Brown, Bolton Smith, M. H. McDowell and William Hogan. Of these, four will be in attendance, and possibly all five.

G. T. Songer, Elizabethton.—I am sorry to say that it will be impossible for me to be present, though nothing in the world would give me more pleasure than to contribute my humble mite to welcoming back to our homes and hearts the great "apostle of liberty."

A. M. Segin, Memphis.—I will not be able to attend, although I should very much like to be there.

TEXAS.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—I have written to the San Antonio single tax club, the nearest club to me, and I will try to come, if possible, though we shall then be in the midst of cotton picking, which is our busiest season.

VERMONT.

J. J. Hill, Saxton's River.—I am sorry that I cannot attend the conference. I am the only active single tax man in this neighborhood.

VIRGINIA.

Eugene Withers, Danville.—Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be present, but I cannot yet say whether it will be possible for me to do so.

Samuel D. T. Manning, Portsmouth.—I am very sorry I cannot be present. I hope the conference will be large and enthusiastic and I wish it God-speed in devising means for accelerating the spread of our doctrines.

Hugo Carlsson, Graham.—It will be impossible for me to attend the conference, although I would very much like to do so.

M. R. Levenson, University of Virginia.—I greatly regret that I shall not be able to attend the conference, as I cannot leave here at that time.

Thomas Williamson, Lexington.—I would like above all things to be present to meet Mr. George and the other single tax folk in counsel, but the circular inclosed will explain why I cannot come. (Mr. Williamson

is principal of the Williamson classical school at Lexington, and it opens September 1.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—I shall attend the conference as a delegate from our club.

W. F. Fair, Parkersburg.—Our club will send three or possibly four delegates to the conference.

WISCONSIN.

W. H. H. Holland, Bloomington.—I fear that no delegation can get to the conference from this place, but hope you will have a large attendance.

WYOMING.

William Matthews, Bryan.—Had the conference been held in the middle of September I intended making an effort to be present. I do not think I can get there by the 1st, but I will try.

PERSONAL.

Judge Frank T. Reed is now in Tacoma, Washington. On July 20 he spoke in the Unitarian church on "The Genius of Dickens."

F. S. Billings of Chicago has for some time past been writing articles on the social problem to the Nebraska Western Resources. His latest letter is on "Alien Land Owners," in which he claims that that class have as much "right to invest in land in this country as thousands of the original robbers" of our land. He has also an article in the same paper on "Representatives without representation."

J. Hampden Burnham, president of the Single tax association of Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, has just concluded a series of letters on the single tax in the Peterborough Review. The editor has been much impressed by them.

W. H. McCarthy of Cleveland, who has been an active worker in the single tax cause, will shortly remove to San Francisco, Cal. In a letter to THE STANDARD, in which he speaks of his coming departure, he says: "I must therefore sever my connection with Cleveland and its single taxers, who are all hard workers in the cause, and shall soon be with the men of whom Judge Maguire is the leader."

Mrs. Mary M. Clardy of Fort Worth, Tex., will attend the national labor reform convention, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., September 3, 1890. Mrs. Clardy represents the Australian ballot and free trade. Mail for Mrs. Mary M. Clardy (formerly of San Antonio) should now be addressed to her at 724 Cherry street, Fort Worth, Tex.

William E. Bell, a member of the Roxbury (Boston) single tax club, has been elected president of the Boston amalgamated society of engineers.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

For the convenience of persons wishing to send THE STANDARD on trial to their friends, we have prepared recruit subscription books. They are handsomely bound in heavy alligator paper, and sold at prices regulated by the number of blanks in each book.

The blanks are each an order on THE STANDARD to send the paper for four weeks to the person designated, and they save all trouble of remittance as they are paid for in advance. As soon as one of the blanks reaches our business office a postal card is sent to the person designated, informing him that at the request of the sender THE STANDARD will be sent to him for four weeks, beginning with the next issue, and that in case he does not wish to continue it it will be stopped at the end of that time. This attracts more attention to it than is given to a sample copy sent out directly from the office.

Every active worker for the single tax should have in his pocket a recruit subscription book, in order that he may be able to tear out the blanks and order the paper sent to anyone with whom he has been having an argument on the subject. If our friends will use the stubs in the books and keep a record of those to whom they order the paper sent they will be able to follow the matter up and probably make converts. The price of the books is as follows:

Five subscriptions \$1 00
Twelve subscriptions 2 00
Thirty-five subscriptions 5 00

THE STANDARD,
No. 19 Union square, New York city.

THEY ARE THINKING THOUGHTS.

As yet the farmers of the country have not sent a delegation to Washington to lynch the republican who declared "there is not a section or a line in the McKinley bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork." Instead the agriculturists are employing their spare time thinking thoughts, as Bill Nye would say.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

Henry George's single tax theory goes marching on in Buffalo without any assistance from the rich author of the idea.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The McKinley bill is still being talked about in the senate. On Monday Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to limit each senator to a five-minutes' speech. This change of front on the part of the senator from Vermont has alarmed the democrats.

THE CONFERENCE ON CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The executive committee of the congressional conference committee met at the rooms of the Reform club last Monday evening.

The secretary reported that the membership rolls of the various clubs had been told off into their various congressional districts, which he had had type-written. He presented these copies to the committee.

A canvass of these names showed that organization could be immediately commenced; but it was decided to do so only in those districts which showed over three hundred names; the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth congressional districts were shown to be ready for immediate work. In the other districts it was considered best to push the work of enrolment. A committee was appointed to prepare for a series of cart-tail meetings in the Eighth and Ninth districts, under the auspices of the Workingmen's tariff reform league.

These meetings will begin as soon as enough speakers have volunteered. Such of our single tax men as are ready to make tariff reform speeches from the tail of a cart will please send their names and the night they will devote to the purpose to Wm. McCabe, 73 Lexington avenue.

A meeting of the delegates of clubs to the conference will be held this day week (Wednesday, August 20) in the small hall (Room 24) of Cooper union.

"A LABOR CANDIDATE."

A SPECIMEN OF THE TOOLS THAT MONOPOLY USES TO FOOL ITS VICTIMS.

St. Louis, Aug. 1.—I have just returned from a trip to Indianapolis, my old single tax stamping ground, and I learned for the first time the names of the various candidates, nominated by the two leading parties, for the legislature (those for the executive office cut no figure in my estimation), and I find that of Frank Grubbs among them. Grubbs is employed on the Sun, a penny evening paper printed at Indianapolis, as reporter and quasi-city editor. He is a member of Typographical union No. 1, being a printer by trade. Grubbs was nominated by the republican party for the purpose of catching votes, he being a delegate to the Central labor union, and I wish to say a word to our single tax friends of Marion county about this man that will aid them in defeating the demagogical schemes of the plutocrats who have control of the republican party; and although the matter is of local rather than of general interest, yet it serves a purpose in a general way to point the way to how our friends can exert themselves to defeat such schemes wherever and whenever attempted.

The legislative branches of state and national governments are the objective points of our attack all along the line, and we ought to exert ourselves everywhere to defeat the tools of monopoly, especially when they are put up as wolves in sheep's clothing. In Indiana the greatest effort will be put forth by the republicans to carry the legislature, in order to elect a United States senator, and the man who more than any one else is figuring for the position on the tory side (a fit appellation for republicanism as represented to-day) is Mr. Michener, chairman of the state central committee, than whom a shrewder or more unscrupulous wire working politician does not live—a splendid man to send to the senate, to represent monopoly and corporate power!

Anent the above assertion, it was told me by a friend in Indianapolis that he heard a conversation in front of the republican headquarters between leaders of that party, in which the advisability of sacrificing everything, if needs be, for the legislative ticket, was seriously recommended.

Now to get back to Grubbs. Aside from the part he plays on that ticket in the guise of an organized labor man, for the purpose of assisting plutocracy to maintain her grip on the upper branch of our national legislature, he is unfit to represent anyone, much less the masses of the people, in any legislative body. He might serve the purpose of a monopoly or a privilege seizer's hireling, but to represent his fellow men in the state legislature he would cut a sorry figure, and after my friends have read what I relate about him I hope they will do what they can to see that he is left in quiet possession of his Sun job, or perhaps as pencil shaver in capacity of reporter in the house in which he seeks an official seat.

During the Harrison campaign of '88 a very urgent pressure was brought to bear on

Albert G. Porter, ex-governor, to permit his name to be used for the same place that year, but he steadily refused. Finally, as a last effort, a scheme was concocted by the politicians to get up a labor demonstration, and send a large delegation of alleged laboring men to Porter's house with resolutions and buncombe to prevail on him to accept the nomination. Porter had always posed as the friend of labor, and the republican politicians felt that they needed him to help pull Harrison through. However, the other side were not lacking in schemes, and formulated a shrewd plan to capture the republican demonstration with real workingmen, and the plan worked to perfection. About a thousand gathered at the appointed hour, and I was named for chairman, and after a set of resolutions were adopted calling on Porter to not allow his name to be used as candidate for governor, a committee was appointed, with me as chairman, ex-officio, to carry them to the gentleman the next day, which was done.

On our return from the governor's residence this man Grubbs met us on the street close by and walked down the street with me, and very industriously tried to pump me. His purpose was to destroy, through the medium of the paper he represented, the effect our action might have on the governor. He said he was against Harrison and damned him vigorously, and said that he would not vote for him, but that he, in short, was stuck on Porter and felt very much grieved over our action. When we arrived at the Bates house, several guests and others were outside, and I became involved in a controversy on social questions, and especially the George idea, as they called it, with two or three of them, Grubbs included, and finally Grubbs said, "There is not a man in the United States who, if he wants to, and is able to work, cannot make a good living," and instanced himself as an illustration.

I called his attention to the great number of men being forced into the centers of population from the farms and villages, seeking places among the non-producing classes, or coming into competition with an already congested population seeking a livelihood in any way open to them, and he merely shrugged his shoulders, and throwing up his hands in the style "Jacob" uses when he "wants to sell dot goat," he said in substance: "Oh, those men are unskilled men." I called his attention to the fact that this class is in a majority and are growing in numbers, and finally that they are humans that God's sun shines on just the same as it does on the skilled mechanic, or the rich man in his broadcloth, and he vouchsafed no reply except to shrug his shoulders again and say something about it not being hardly worth our while to bother ourselves over the misfortunes of that class.

This is the man who wants to go to the legislature and who is put forward to catch votes from the poor workingmen he said it was not worth while to bother over.

That cold-blooded remark made a deep impression upon my mind, and I have never since respected him, although I have not had much reason to do so for other reasons.

I understand that the members of his own union as individuals are working against him, and I trust all my friends will exert themselves to defeat such a cold-blooded fraud as he has shown himself to be.

L. P. CUSTER.

OF NECESSITY COROLLARIES.

THE LODGE BILL NEEDED TO BOLSTER PROTECTION—A TREMENDOUS MEETING AGAINST IT IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Edward L. Hyaeman, Cleveland.—The meeting called by the Thurman club, held in this city on August 2, was a vigorous protest by 5,000 men against the passage of the Lodge bill. The most enthusiastically received speech was that delivered by Captain Alfred E. Lee, a republican free trader. Speaking of the Lodge bill, the captain said: "It is the misbegotten offspring of selfishness and corruption. It is a scheme to enlarge the area of corruption and perpetuate the results thereof; formulated for the purpose of provoking outrage and dissension, it will reopen sectional and race prejudices." The captain then made a most vigorous arraignment of recent republican methods, saying that its high protection policy was opposed to the teachings of Lincoln and Garfield; that it placed the party in the position of champions of the wealthy and the monopolists against the masses instead of its early position of the champions of the poor against the wrongs and encroachments of the rich. Mr. Lee then dwelt for an hour on the tariff question, explaining to an enthusiastic and applauding audience how the custom house, "the republican temple of liberty," was a curse; how free trade and not restricted trade was right, and how protection was ruining the farmers and workingmen, thus indirectly prostrating the entire country.

The audience went wild over this digression and soon saw its connection with the subject

of the meeting. "There is a landslide impending in the northwest," said Mr. Lee; the new republican leaders see themselves losing ground; they must maintain their supremacy; the manufacturers who grow fat on protection must be supported; more protection must be assured them. If the protection leaders show signs of weakness the reciprocal support of the monopolists will be withdrawn; hence the necessity for the Lodge bill, a bill designed to perpetuate the power of high protectionists in spite of the will of the people.

Hon. M. D. Harter also spoke. Among other things he said: "There is less corruption and intimidation of voters in Mississippi than in Speaker Reed's district; the colored people have more rights in Georgia than in Preble county, Ohio." Mr. Harter is a manufacturer. He travels much in the south. He said that he always spoke to southern colored men; he took an interest in them. "Never in all his trips had he heard one negro assert that he was not fairly treated as a voter."

Allen W. Thurman read resolutions denouncing the force bill, which were adopted amid tremendous applause.

A letter was read from Herman Lehibach, a republican congressman from New Jersey, who expressed himself in sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Allen G. Thurman wrote to the chairman of the meeting, saying that he would have been in attendance had he not been ill. Grover Cleveland sent a letter of regret.

THE LADIES' FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

A MEETING AT WHICH FREE TRADE WAS RECOGNIZED AS THE GOSPEL OF PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN.

M. C., Sulphur Springs, Tex., Aug. 1.—The Ladies' free trade social closed the great gathering of farmers here. This was planned and carried out by Mrs. A. E. Garrison of the Garrison hotel. The elegant parlors were filled with representatives of the leading families in Sulphur Springs and many strangers. Mrs. Garrison presided at the organ, and the services were opened by singing "Wonderful words of life." Mrs. Clardy read the second psalm, and led in prayer, and then gave a brief account of the work of Margaret Bright and the British maids and matrons, forty years since, in securing free trade for Great Britain. The Australian ballot was described. A most lively discussion of these topics followed. After singing "God be with you till we meet again," Mrs. Clardy gave the benediction and the guests departed, full of gratitude to Mrs. Garrison for her lovely method of indorsing a sister woman.

Mrs. Clardy gave an address in the Methodist church on Sunday night. Subject: Home; its religion, health, industry, honesty, and as a school of citizenship. Her discourse was based on Deut., 6:4-11, and the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs.

On Monday Mrs. Clardy and Mrs. Rev. Duff of Greenville, Texas, inaugurated a ladies' union prayer meeting, to be held every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Thus it is we hitch our free trade wagon to a star, even the Star of Bethlehem.

TEXAS FARMERS.

A GREAT MEETING AT SULPHUR SPRINGS—ECONOMIC SUBJECTS DISCUSSED—FREE TRADE ADVOCATED.

Mary M. Clardy, District Encampment at Sulphur Springs, Texas, July 26.—To A. P. Landers, county clerk of Hopkins county, belongs the credit of calling together our agriculturists in a district institute. He had to face the indifference of the many and the opposition of the few who desire to keep the laboring classes in utter ignorance of their own highest interests. Heavenly influences ruled. A vast assembly gathered to inaugurate this college of agriculturists. As the Chautauquan societies with their hundred thousand students signify the democracy of knowledge among our city and village folk, so these farmers' institutes betoken their coming intelligence and power. About 2,000 people attended. A brass band of twelve pieces rendered excellent music.

Hon. Evan Jones pictured the depressed condition of the industries of our country, and exposed the very partial, unjust legislation of congress. He stated that the distiller could store his surplus stock in government warehouses, and receive a government certificate for the same upon which he could borrow money from the banks. In the same manner the silver mining companies are favored. Their silver bars are deposited with the national treasurer, and silver certificates produce for them the black back bills from the national banks. Mr. Jones contended that the farmers have an equal right to government storage and government loans.

H. S. Ashby of Smithfield, Tarrant county, gave the history of the Union Pacific railroad under congressional management. I. C. Rhodes gave a history of our national banking system and the contraction of the currency and its results. Mr. C. O. James, county attorney, made a brave talk demanding free trade. Professors Harrington and Curley of the Texas agricultural and mechanical school at Bryan were heard with delight on the topics connected with each branch of farmer's work.

I was allowed the platform one hour on Thursday afternoon, and again on Friday

morning at 10 o'clock. The chief ladies of the assembly occupied the platform as my indorsers. I laid before them a plan of woman's work for agricultural interests which was well received. I shall (D. V.) present the same at the State alliance, August 19, in Dallas, Texas. On Saturday morning, A. C. Heath of Rockwall, Texas, made a brave, earnest, learned address as the representative of the prohibition party of Texas. His shining moral record, his courage, his clearness of statement, all conspire to win for him the confidence of our best people. He is the prohibition candidate for governor.

The farmers have neglected to properly support and manage their state organ, "The Southern Mercury" of Dallas, Texas. I did not see one copy of that paper during the institute. The agent of the Globe-Democrat was there. Mrs. G. W. Ross was distributing the Union Signal. I distributed 300 copies of your STANDARD. Your tracts on the tariff and Australian ballot were circulated there.

A NORTH DAKOTA MAN ON THE TARIFF.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul, Minn.—I just returned from a trip through Northern Dakota. Mr. A. Cairncross of Grafton, N. D., a general dealer in merchandise and the oldest citizen of that place, says that on his return from a visit to England, about a year ago, he reached New York harbor on a Saturday afternoon; the wharf was occupied by some other vessels and they could not land that noon. On Sunday morning he and some others wanted to go ashore with a small boat that came to take the officers to the city. They were informed they could go ashore provided they left their baggage on board of ship, because the custom house officials did no duty on Sunday. One of the passengers, however, paid no attention to this warning and took his small satchel under his overcoat, and on reaching the shore he was forced back on the ship, and he and others were held on board that vessel for thirty-six hours, until Monday morning, prisoners and like a lot of criminals who might endanger the prosperity of this great nation by bringing in a little wealth concealed in old clothing, and possibly an old pipe. In all his tours to England he experienced none such insults, a disgrace he keenly felt, "as he felt ashamed of his country." Ever since he is a free trader, and he positively claims that nineteen out of twenty farmers are demanding tariff reduction in his section of the country. This is good and reliable information, because Mr. Cairncross has been among the farmers as a dealer for at least fifteen years in North Dakota.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

OPPOSED TO THE MCKINLEY BILL AND IN FAVOR OF "RECIPROCITY" WITH ALL COUNTRIES.

The Iowa democrats met in state convention at Cedar Rapids on Wednesday, August 6, for the purpose of nominating state officers. In their platform was the following on the tariff question:

We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only—a tariff reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the needs of an economical administration of government. Liquors, tobacco and all luxuries should be made to bear as far as possible the burdens of taxation, and the necessities of life should so far as possible be relieved.

We oppose the McKinley bill as an abuse of the taxing power in favor of the wealthy corporations, pools and trusts by which our manufacturing interests are so largely controlled. It especially discriminates against the agricultural interests of the country by compelling the farmer to buy what he needs and sell what he produces in a monopolized market.

We are in favor of reciprocity not alone with the Spanish states of South America, but as well with all other countries whose markets are open to our products.

FREE TRADE NUGGETS.

Chicago Free Trader.

Farmers sell their produce in the world's market; let them buy there. That's the kind of protection they need.

The tariff question is the question and it has come to stay till settled. There's no dodging and no half way business about it.

Mr. Workingman, are you aware that the average rate of wages in this country is less than a dollar a day? And still you think protection insures you big wages.

Free trade England is an old country. All the other old countries have high protection. Yet free trade England pays her labor from two to ten times as high wages as any of the highly protected countries.

In the early days of our government, when our industries were infants, they needed but one-fifth the protection that they now claim to need—with better machinery and faster workmen than are to be found anywhere else in the world.

If a protective tariff, for protection sake, is a good thing for this country, why not have the tariff still higher? Everybody confesses that the tariff should be reduced, and we say that no tariff at all would be still better.

President Grant: Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should be entered free also. I will instance fine wools, dyes, etc. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grade of woolen goods.

Protectionists tell the workingmen that the

protective tariff is for the purpose of keeping up the price of home manufactured goods, thus enabling manufacturers to pay higher wages. Then these same fellows tell the people that the protective tariff (which is a tax) really cheapens the price of home manufactured goods, and they cite us to steel rails. Their consistency is commendable.

Blaine recently said to Senator Allison in speaking of the McKinley bill: "This is a bad year to ask the people to stand increased taxes." Well, you bet it is, Jim! But what's the matter with you fellows, anyway? We thought, from your standpoint, that the measly foreigners paid the tax, don't you know, and now you "give it away" that the people (our people) pay the tax. We admire the "consistency" of protectionists, we do!

SOCIETY NOTES.

A Boston girl has two pairs of plaster hands molded of the size and shape of her own hands. If her riding gloves or her wash-leather walking gloves get rained on by any chance, she stretches them over the little plaster hands, dries them in shape, and finds them good as new. She freshens up her shopping gloves, too, once in a while, and has a way of cleansing them so that they do not forever afterward smell of the cleansing fluid. Of course, there are violet glove sachets cheaply made to keep any one from that annoyance.—(San Francisco Argonaut.)

There are tenement houses within a quarter of a mile's radius of the city hall—in Water, Cherry, Front and adjacent streets—whose every room accommodates from one to three families, where men and women die and children are born; where beds are huddled, meals are cooked, clothes are washed, dried and ironed. There the sick toss upon their cots, the young drink and smoke, and the whole panorama of existence, from the first breath of puny babyhood to the final gurgle of dying old age, is unveiled in the presence of indifferent spectators of different ages, nationalities and sexes.—(New York Press.)

Perhaps the choicest of modern entertainments is the dinner party. The smooth, rich napery, the costly china, the noiseless service, the well-dressed guests, the well-cooked viands, combine to make up a most attractive scene; yet all these are subservient to another element, and if this be not present the dinner is a failure. These guests are gathered not to look at fine linen, nor silver pitchers, nor to contemplate each other's clothes, nor even to feast upon tempting food. The prime object of their coming together is the interchange and stimulus of thought. There must be talk at the table. The more refined and elevated and sparkling the talk, the more successful the dinner. If the talk lags, if prosy dullness monopolizes the time, if unfortunate topics are brought forward, the whole entertainment comes to naught. The faculty of fresh, stimulating, discreet conversation is the most desirable of society accomplishments.—(Harper's Bazar.)

A case of abject poverty and helplessness that should appeal to every charitable heart was brought to the attention of, and investigated by, the Times yesterday. It is that of a little family of five, who have been brought through sickness and misfortune to suffer actual hunger, and to be thankful for the shelter that two bare rooms in a dump and dingy tenement afford them. The household consists of a gray-haired but energetic little woman of fifty-six, who is now its real head; her daughter and son-in-law and their two children, a boy of five years and a girl of eight months. For five years up to last February the man was a teacher in a district school in the backwoods of upper Canada, near the little town of Lindsay, and the family got along comfortably enough. But he fell ill with pneumonia then and consumption developed, so that he now weighs but ninety pounds. He lost his teachership and his savings under the stress of five months' illness, and three weeks ago the family treasury was completely exhausted. The rooms in which they now live are so damp that it is like entering a vault to go into them, and the effect upon the consumptive man, the grandmother who is suffering from influenza, and the little boy who inherits his father's weakness, can be easily imagined. There are no beds, there is not even a chair in the place, and they cannot afford a fire to take the chill out of the air.—(New York Times.)

About this time of the year a saunterer on the Battery will see every day lying off and on several private steam yachts. Some of these will lie at anchor over at the anchorage of Liberty island, and others steam down in the morning among the other yachts off Bay Ridge. From 3 to 5 o'clock these yachts drop in one by one near the barge office and send a little boat ashore manned by two sailors. The yachts are private carriages, so to speak, of wealthy stock brokers and others having downtown offices, and the boats will presently take off the owner and perhaps a friend or two and go steaming away again up the Hudson or down the lower bay. Some of these are very expensive boats, and cost at least \$1,000 a month to maintain. They are very natty and trim built and the brasses on deck shine like gold. Gleaming cannon of brass, beautifully mounted, can be seen forward and aft, and under the awnings are comfortable chairs and refreshment tables.—(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WYOMING'S CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: As everyone is aware, Wyoming has been admitted to the Union as the forty-fourth state; but few outside of Wyoming know what a splendid constitution Wyoming has framed as a basis for future legislation. No state in the Union has such a broad and liberal constitution, granting as it does equal rights to every class and both sexes. Wyoming can truly claim to be the first genuine republic. There were two or three single tax men in the convention, and an effort was made by them, as well as some outsiders, to have the assessment of land and personal property returned separately and to leave the question of the equal taxation of all property to the commissioners of each county, but it was too radical a step to receive much attention. They also strongly opposed the article containing the pernicious provision taxing the output of mines. In vain it was urged that the production of coal and other minerals ought to be encouraged by the exemption of mine improvements and products, and that the monopolization of mineral lands ought to be discouraged by a tax upon it instead of the improvements; but the protest was in vain. There was no precedent for such action, and so the old time theories were carried out.

The provision requiring the secret ballot was carried out last winter by our legislature in the passage of an excellent election law embracing the best features of the Australian system and several improvements over it.

Our first state election will be held on the 11th of September, and will be under the new election law. We look forward with interest to it. Party lines have never been closely drawn in our elections, and they will not be this time. Both parties recognize this, and will consequently put up their strongest men.

N. B. DRESSER.

Rock Springs, Wyo.

A SUGGESTION TO DELEGATES.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: As the delegates who are to attend the conference approach New York, there are likely to be several on a single train, unknown to each other, who, were they acquainted, might profitably discuss topics of common interest in advance of the conference, and from the time that they met. For purposes of such identification, I suggest that each person, while en route, wear on the left lapel of the coat a small bow of white silk ribbon. The ribbon should have no printed or other matter upon it; it should be one-fourth, or not to exceed one-half inch in width, and the extreme length of the bow should be not greater than one and one-half inches. Such a badge will serve amply the purpose of identification with those for whom it was intended, and it avoids the vulgar ostentation so offensive in the great badges frequently employed on such occasions.

B. C. KEELER

MR. HERNE'S TOUR.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: On August 31 I begin at Milwaukee, Wis., an extended tour of the northwest, west and south. I play "Hearts of Oak." Open in Milwaukee, then Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Superior, Duluth, and thence over the North Pacific railroad through Montana to Portland, Ore.; cross Puget Sound lake in British Columbia; on to San Francisco; play all of California, and return home by way of Texas and the south. I wish to notify, through your columns, single tax leagues throughout that territory that I am ready to read and speak en route whenever opportunity offers. I make no charge. All I ask is that they take measures to assure a big meeting. Single tax friends, cut this notice out and preserve it. I can be addressed care of THE STANDARD till August 27; Milwaukee, week of August 31; Chicago, week of September 7; Minneapolis, week of September 14; St. Paul, week of September 21; then en route; see Dramatic Mirror.

JAS. A. HERNE,

Hearts of Oak Company, Theater, Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 5.

HELPING OUR INFANT INDUSTRIES.

New York World.
The clerk in the Brooklyn health department who has been furnishing dealers in baby carriages, baby foods and nursing bottles with a list of births reported to the department is doubtless one of those kind-hearted persons who are in favor of protecting and helping along our infant industries.

RECOGNIZING THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

Boston Globe.
The senate has put sponges on the free list. A tariff bill that is essentially a huge sponge on the people cannot consistently tax itself.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government; the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments, or a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or in rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff; it would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

PREACHING TO DEMOCRATS.

C. F. PERRY OF QUINCY, ILL., MAKES GOOD USE OF A FINE OPPORTUNITY.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 3.—Last June our democratic state central committee decided to organize in each congressional district a campaign committee to consist of the member of the state central committee and two members from each county in the district. It was also decided to have the first meeting held in this, the Twelfth district, and Mr. W. H. Hinrichsen, our member of the state committee, and who, I think, suggested the plan, called the committee for this district, composed of eight counties, together at Mt. Sterling, in the adjoining county of Brown, on last Friday, the 1st inst., at 10 a. m.

Feeling a strong interest in this practical movement; knowing also that the approaching congressional convention on the 12th inst., in which four of our counties will have candidates, would lend added interest and numbers to the meeting, and having a cordial invitation to attend, I did so; met representative democrats from all over the district and spent the entire day largely in presenting the single tax. Of all those present, I doubt if there were more than one or two delegates who did not have it presented to them. At the hotel in the morning, when nearly all were present, including the member of the state executive committee, the three candidates for congress, and many others, in some way the ball opened, and for one level hour I was deluged with questions from all present and objections of every kind were suggested, there often being three and four questions in the air at the same time. I did my best; and was told afterward by those who would have been disposed to criticize, that I had no reason to be dissatisfied with the results of the controversy.

During the day I visited the offices of the Message and the Examiner, both democratic papers. Editor Mart Brooks of the Examiner said: "I am a straight free trader; believe in the same free trade with all the world that we have between the several states; but," he added, "I have not yet examined into the single tax, though I mean to."

Among the delegates was Mr. J. Merrick Bush, the veteran democrat of Pittsfield and editor of the Pike County Democrat, who was kind enough to say he had noticed some of my scribbling on the tax question. I only wish such influential democrats as Mr. Bush and his son, J. M. Bush, jr., associate editor of the Democrat, who was elected secretary of the committee, would take the trouble to read something better on the tax question, as I trust they will soon.

I never did a day's work in the good cause over which I felt more satisfaction, for I was highly gratified at the interest manifested.

Mr. W. H. Hinrichsen, who is chairman of the committee, was well pleased with his initial committee meeting, and well he may be, for it was a success.

Quincy is talking of establishing her own system of water works, and we are advocating the idea urged by others that the same be done by special assessment. C. F. PERRY.

MOBILE'S OPPORTUNITIES.

ENTERPRISE CHECKED BY LAND MONOPOLY AND HEAVY TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 4.—In proportion to its size, no city in this country has suffered more from our present system of taxation than has Mobile. With unsurpassed natural advantages for manufacturing and shipping, the city, instead of increasing in population and manufacturing industries, has been for a number of years at a standstill, if not on a decline. The following are a few instances of where capital and enterprise sought an opening here and were driven away by high rates of taxes and land monopolists: A representative of one of the largest cake and cracker bakeries in the United States came here with the intention of making this a distributing point for their southern trade, and to extend that trade into Mexico, Central and South America. Their intention was to establish a plant costing over \$100,000 and to employ 200 hands, adding to their facilities as their trade demanded, all of which would have been to the enrichment of this city had we secured the prize.

The natural advantages here for the manufacture of cigars are admittedly superior to those of any other city in the south, not excepting Key West, Fla. The humidity of the atmosphere is favorable to the preservation and working of the leaf, and good judges affirm that no finer cigars are to be had than those made in this city, some of which are rolled in native leaf. There are several small concerns, making principally for the retail trade, and a few who have extended their wholesale trade to distant points in the south, but none of them doing such a volume of business as the advantages of their location would indicate could be done. Some years ago parties came here looking for land upon which to build a cigar factory, and instead of being encouraged to locate here they were frozen out by existing conditions, and went to Tampa, Fla., where they were given a lot of land, one mile from the city, and a building erected for their use. The business prospered, other firms located there, attracted by the advantages offered, and now Ybor City, so-called after the proprietor, has several thousand inhabitants, a

large number of factories, a dummy line connecting it with Tampa, while other lines of business and trade have kept pace with the increase of the cigar industry.

Some parties from Michigan negotiated for three different pieces of land upon which to build a chair factory, and in each instance the owners of the land or the agents raised the price asked at first, when the parties left the city. Similar experience was had by a carriage wheel factory, also by a tub and pail factory. For these latter industries this location is unsurpassed, as all the materials for manufacture are close at hand, plentiful, of the best quality and easily obtained, while transportation by rail or water, for the raw material and the finished goods, is equal to that of any city in the south. Other instances could be given, showing the disadvantages under which this city labored in the past, and is yet laboring, to a great extent. One boot and shoemaker assured the writer that under just and fair conditions he could rapidly build up his business to one of great proportions, as there was from twenty to forty per cent profit, and a market practically unlimited, more especially to the south of us, for his goods. This last year the tax commissioners had raised his assessment to an amount equal to his entire savings for the past year.

Several efforts have been made to start a cotton factory here, the last time the proposition being to place it three miles away from the city limits, to escape the city taxes and get land at low rates. The enterprise fell through, however, as others before it had done, and because of similar reasons; meanwhile factories are being built in Mississippi, that state having had the good sense to exempt from taxation all manufacturing plants. Besides the federal, state, county, city, school and poll taxes, together with the city license for doing business, there is what is called the "old city" tax, which is three-quarters of one per cent on values, a tax as odious as it is unconstitutional, and one that is not impartially enforced, for while the middle and poorer classes are forced to pay, many of the rich and the knowing ones refuse to do so on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the tax, and this goes on for four or five years, when by some special enactment these accumulated or back taxes are dropped and the parties relieved, thus giving them an advantage over those who pay the tax.

Our excessive taxes in the past were largely the result of misrule on the part of adventurers who, following the federal army at the close of the war, secured the civil offices, by the aid of the troops and the colored voters, and then inaugurated a reign of wanton expenditure and debt-building debaucheries. Since the people have regained control of the state, the rate of taxation has steadily declined until it is now four and a half mills on the dollar, while their credit has as steadily grown up. Mobile city bonds, which sold a few years ago as low as twenty-five cents on the dollar, are now at or very near par. It is said that there is in one of our banks seven million dollars in bonds, interest-bearing, all of which does not add to the prosperity of the city, as these bonds, like all others, simply represent the ability of some people to tax others and live from the proceeds. If now the state would exempt from taxation all personal property and improvements, this would be the place for Mr. Thomas G. Shearman to locate his mill for the manufacture of such goods as are now made in Oldham, England. He would find here the climate desired, with an abundance of help, and a wealth of material, together with all the shipping facilities to reach both home and foreign consumers.

Do the people of Mobile realize why it is that manufacturers do not settle in their midst? The writer hereof, after years of travel and living in all parts of the United States, affirms this to be the most desirable climate for an "all the year around" residence of any spot he has seen. The winters are more agreeable than those of Florida, while the summers are as near perfection as this world admits of. The days are not as hot as in the northern states, the thermometer ranging from 80 and 82 to 94 degrees Fahrenheit, with the nights always cool, while at the same time the government register showed 102 and 104 at St. Louis and at Waukesha, Minn. The September and October nights here are more like those at the north during the hot weather, being perhaps somewhat cooler, while the general healthfulness of the city is unsurpassed by that of any city in the country. Epidemics of any kind are very rare, and as for yellow fever, there has not been a visitation for over ten years, thanks to the better quarantine regulations throughout the south and the better conditions of the city sewerage and water supply. In fact, it has been demonstrated that yellow fever is preventable, and this disease will now be a thing of the past, as is the plague in London. The average temperature the year around is 63 degrees Fahrenheit, and most of the year all kinds of shops and factories can be operated without any heating, as at the north, while many kinds of industries can be run with but little housing, and of the least expensive kind. The climate, at all times humid, makes this a most desirable place in which to work cotton, wool, silk and other textile fabrics.

The fuel for the furnaces and the material to be worked up are here in closest proximity, requiring the least transportation to assemble them; laborers are plentiful and willing,

while the facilities for distributing the products of labor are already superior to any city in the south, and more railroad lines are projected, and improved water facilities are assured. Naturally this city should be the distributing point for all the products of an immense territory, and reaching all countries to the south of us on this continent as well as European markets. The reason why this city does not take its place where it should is because of the restrictions due to the tariff, and because of the worse than foolish methods of taxation now weighting the people down. Unimproved lots of land in the heart of the city are assessed at ridiculously low rates, while improved lots of land and the improvements are assessed at the very highest rates. Is it any wonder that the people are discouraged from improving their property, or engaging in enterprises, when to do so is to subject themselves to additional fines? There are many blocks of our streets lined with vacant stores and warehouses (many houses were made vacant by the occupants "doubling up" to reduce expenses), which were in use in the palmy cotton days, and which might all be again occupied by the varied industries that real freedom of trade would give if, in addition to free trade, there was established a system of raising the required revenues of the government, which would bear upon each in proportion to the natural opportunities monopolized by them, and which would at the same time compel land grabbers to either set land free or improve it, paying into the public treasury the rental value, and thus encourage men to engage in enterprises, instead of as now, fining them for so doing and for telling the truth about it. E. Q. NORTON.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

Five hundred thousand believers in the single tax in the United States to-day I believe a moderate estimate. Why not 500,000 workers? There is not a man, woman or child among us who cannot write at least one letter each week to the parties named in this column. The briefer the letter the better. Even if it is only a request to read an inclosed tract, it may help to win some man or paper to our side. What newspaper or public man would fail to give our cause a careful hearing if their mail brought 50,000 requests for such consideration? What assessor could continue his calm violation of the law, with such evidence of an aroused public opinion? Will you not at once join us by pledging yourself to write a weekly letter and urge every single tax friend to do the same? Tracts will be furnished free to those wishing to use more than they feel able to pay for. Subscriptions for this tract fund may be sent to George St. J. Leavens, 12 Union square, New York.

A recruit subscription to THE STANDARD would be an excellent inclosure. See R. G. Brown's letter in THE STANDARD for August 6, for one way we can make our letters tell. Let us show him that, valuable as drummers are as advocates, we, women and children, as well as men, can impress editors more by writing than the same number even of eloquent speakers. If single taxers will send names, addresses and a brief statement of the present attitude of local papers they wish to publish single tax matter we will be glad to name them in this column and concentrate our fire on them; but, meanwhile, won't you please send, at once, the names and addresses of your local assessors, with a brief account of your tax and assessment laws, with what you personally know of their violation? This week we can select from:

H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake, Deuel Co., S. D.—He is president of the South Dakota Farmers' alliance, and recently told W. E. Brokaw (who is doing such incessant and effective single tax work there) that the farmers are fully awake on other issues and are drifting toward the land question. "Farmers and the Single Tax" would be a good tract to inclose.

Samuel Byrns, De Soto, Mo.—Democratic nominee for congress. He wrote the single tax league of St. Louis last winter that he was a free trader, but was not "up" on the single tax. Let us congratulate him on his nomination and "set him up."

Journal of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.—See STANDARD Aug. 6, for quotation from the Journal, part of which reads, "Why have not the Bos'n Globe and other papers of this stamp courage enough to face the whole question of landlordism and deal with it on broad general principles instead of nibbling at a little corner of it?" Every Knight of Labor in our ranks should ask this question of the Journal itself, and we who are not knights can, as fellow workers for the emancipation of labor, courteously press the question home, while acknowledging the good it has done.

Globe, Boston, Mass.—Let us repeat this question to the Globe direct.

Herbert Welch, Corresponding Secretary "Indian Rights Association," Philadelphia, Pa.—Let us write him, calling his attention to the satisfactory progress in civilization made by the tribes in Indian territory who have been allowed to keep their land the common property of the tribe, as compared with the degradation into which all have

fallen whose lands have been divided, and ask the aid of his society's 1,500 members, not only in maintaining what rights the Indians have left, but in obtaining our own.

Hon. R. H. Clark, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Recommended by E. Q. Norton as a new man, smart, ambitious, approachable and a democrat.

Z. V. Powderly, Master Workman, K. of L., Philadelphia, Pa.—We can strengthen his hands by cordially approving his denunciation of the Davenport lodge force bill and his single tax utterances, and urging him to give still more prominence to the single tax in his editorials and speeches.

Mayor George A. Duncan and **Philip M. Crapo**, President Board of Trade, Burlington, Iowa.—Show them how ceasing to tax personal property and improvements would enhance the prosperity and beauty of their city, increase its business and benefit every inhabitant.

Rev. William Satter, Pastor Congregational Church, Burlington, Iowa.—"Thy Kingdom Come" and "It is the Law of Christ" would be appropriate tracts.

Senator Blair, Washington, D. C.—Recently acknowledged that the abolition of duties on coal and iron would benefit New England manufacturers. Urge him to vote as he then talked, and show him how abolishing other taxes would benefit consumers.

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—We can approve his endeavors to obtain free trade with South America, but urge him to embrace the rest of the world as well. The editorial from the *Harrisburg Patriot*, reprinted in *THE STANDARD* for August 7, gives excellent ammunition to use on him.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Washington, D. C.—Is making rapid progress toward free trade ideas, but still lacks the courage to fully avow it. We can praise his excellent speech of August 5, and his wise management of the minority fight against the McKinley and force bills, but urge on him the expediency and necessity of frankly favoring absolute free trade.

News, Chicago, Ill.—This influential paper, on July 22, in an editorial reviewing favorably Edward Osgood Brown's single tax argument before the drainage commissioners, concluded by saying: "But the fatal weakness of Mr. Brown's theory is that he overlooks the higher benefits to the hundreds of thousands of residents within the sanitary district who have never owned a foot of ground, and probably never will, but who will be benefited with their posterity by the great improvements." We should show the *News* that the landlords charge the full value of these benefits to the landless ones up to the last penny, and that its own local columns show that they even anticipate these in Chicago as they do everywhere else. The prospective world's fair has caused an immense increase in both rents and land values. Effective use can be made in this connection of the *New York World's* article, reprinted in *THE STANDARD* for August 6, showing the criminal recklessness of the city's interests shown by Chicago land owners anxious only to protect their own pockets.

Remember, it now costs absolutely nothing to join us and only a two-cent stamp and a little paper and time weekly to do the work required, but your failure to help us to hasten the triumph of our cause may cost many human lives.

W. J. ATKINSON,
P. O. box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1890.

The single tax enrolment committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and obtain signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$3,336.55.

Cash contributions for the week ending August 12 are as follows:

Thomas Hunt, Kennedy, Ohio.	\$1 00
Michael Foley, Mason City, Iowa.	25
"E. M. S." Newport, R. I.	1 00
Ignatius Fertin, Linda Vista, Cal.	1 00
Cash, Minnesota.	25
Thomas Stringer, Wakefield, Mass.	50
A. P. Freund, Chicago, Ill.	40
J. P. Williams, Boston, Mass.	1 25
Emile Hartmen, St. Louis, Mo.	10

\$5 75

Contributions previously acknowledged in *THE STANDARD* . . . \$98 97

Total . . . \$104 72

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week . . . 87,655

Signatures received since last report, . . . 316

Total . . . 87,971

For news budget see "Roll of States,"

G. St. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB APPOINTS COMMITTEES, AND DOES MANY THINGS TO INSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE—THE CLUB WILL SEND A LARGE DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE—OTHER ACTION.

A great deal of business was done at the monthly meeting of the Manhattan single tax club last Thursday evening. The committee on congressional campaign reported that a conference had been called, and that it was the intention of that body to vigorously prosecute the work of securing good congressional nominees. [*THE STANDARD* has printed full reports of the conference meetings in the free trade department.]

The committee to whom had been assigned the duty of preparing a circular letter inviting out-of-town single tax men to become non-resident members of the Manhattan single tax club, recommended the adoption of the following, which recommendation was approved and 2,500 copies ordered printed for circulation at the conference:

The Manhattan single tax club calls the attention of single tax men outside of New York to the advantages of this club as a center for national and even continental work and intercourse. Though primarily a local political and social organization, its scheme of non-resident membership is intended, on the one hand, to afford club accommodations to single tax men while visiting New York, in consideration whereof one-half the annual dues of non-resident membership are devoted to club purposes, and, on the other hand, to create and maintain a fund for general missionary purposes, to which the other half of non-resident membership dues are to be devoted.

The club occupies a four-story building in a convenient and pleasant part of the city, where comfortable sleeping rooms may be had by members at moderate rates, and all usual club privileges except a restaurant are provided. A restaurant will be added as soon as demand for it justifies the experiment.

As the annual due for non-resident membership is but two dollars, the expense of this method of securing a club house in the metropolis, while contributing to extensive and useful general work for the single tax, is so low as to be within the means of most of our non-resident friends and co-workers without crippling them in the maintenance of their local organizations.

We therefore invite applications for non-resident membership from all single tax men, "limited" and "unlimited," who do not reside in the city of New York, and upon whom the expense will not be such a burden as to interfere with their obligations to social clubs. Signed by Wm. McCabe, Louis F. Post and A. J. Steers, committee.

The secretary then read a communication from the enrolment committee, notifying the club that the conference would meet in New York city on September 1. Mr. Crossdale supplemented the letter by saying that Cooper union had been engaged for three days and two evenings.

The members of the club seemed to hold varying views as to the number of delegates that should be sent to the conference—some holding that the sending of a large delegation might be construed by the visiting delegates as an attempt to control the conference's action. All doubt was cleared away, however, by Mr. S. Edgar of Louisville, Ky., who said that he felt sure the visiting delegations would welcome a large delegation from the Manhattan club. The members of this club, he said, were known as the great organizers of the movement, and the conference would need their advice and counsel to the fullest extent. "We will meet," said he, "not as a political party, bent on the offices, but as men who want to do all that can be done to advance our cause. Therefore we want all the experience and knowledge we can get to point the way."

Thereupon the club determined that it would send a large delegation, and a nominating committee, consisting of Louis F. Post, William McCabe, A. J. Steers, E. J. Shriver and Jerome O'Neill, was appointed to scan the list of members and select names for the delegation. The active members will be communicated with. No one will be named as a delegate who will not, over his signature, pledge himself to be continually in attendance at all the sessions of the conference and serve actively on such committees as he may be appointed to. These names will be reported to the managing board, who will furnish them with credentials.

It was thought that a dinner ought to be given before the delegates returned to their homes, so a committee was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn club on the matter. The prevailing idea seemed to be that it should be held at Coney Island. Messrs. E. J. Shriver, L. O. Macdonnell and A. J. Steers were appointed such committee.

A motion was carried that a reception committee of fifteen be appointed to attend to the housing and reception of the visiting delegates. That committee will be notified by letter of their appointment, but quite a number of the members sent in their names with an expression of their willingness to serve, so that it will not be difficult to name that committee.

A committee of five was appointed to attend to the proper reception of Mr. George on his arrival home, consisting of Messrs. August Lewis, George St. J. Leavens, William McCabe, Read Gordon and Theodore Werner. Arrangements will be made by this committee so that ample notice will be given

as to the time of Mr. George's arrival—which is expected on Sunday, August 31—to all who may desire to go down to the dock to meet him.

A press committee, consisting of Messrs. W. E. Hicks, J. R. Ababanell and E. N. Valandigham, was elected. They will see to it that the newspapers are afforded every facility to secure the proceedings of the conference and such other news as will be of interest to our friends throughout the country.

The club suggested that during the conference, all single tax men wear a white ribbon in the lapel of their coats, similar to the one worn during the George campaign of 1886. The delegates of the club will wear a distinctive badge.

The secretary read a communication from the California single tax society of San Francisco, inclosing the following, which that club asked the Manhattan club to approve and forward to our senators and representatives at Washington:

To the honorable senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled: We earnestly protest against the passage of the measure commonly known as the McKinley bill, and against any increase of the duties upon the necessities of life, and the materials required for the prosecution of our industries, as unjust and inimical to the rights and interests of all classes of our people, and especially of the laboring masses.

We protest because at the last general election a plurality of nearly 100,000 voters declared in favor of a reduction of such duties, and to take advantage of the fact that a minority of the voters elected a majority of the members of congress and the president would be a violation of the sacred right of the people to govern themselves.

We respectfully suggest that a proper respect for the rights of the people requires that you suspend action upon any proposed increase of duties until their voice shall again be heard after further discussion of the subject.

In the meantime we would suggest that the surplus revenue be reduced by such reduction of duties as has at different times been proposed by the representatives of both the great political parties.

The document was unanimously approved, and the officers instructed to sign it and forward as requested.

It suddenly struck Mr. Kelly that the district democratic organizations of this city had not taken any such action—probably because they had never thought of it, or perhaps because they had never heard of the McKinley bill; so he moved that copies of the San Francisco resolutions be printed and forwarded to all the district democratic organizations of this city, with a request that they adopt them and forward to Washington. Mr. Kelly's motion was agreed to.

The managing board had been instructed to prepare an amendment to the constitution which would make four classes of membership—local, non-resident, life and honorary. It was read, and after fixing the life membership fee at \$100, the amendment was ordered sent out to the members for their consideration. The amendment will be finally acted on at the next monthly meeting.

In view of the many committees appointed and the importance of their work in connection with the coming conference, it was ordered that as soon as the committees have handed in their reports the managing board call a special meeting of the club, to consider what else may be necessary to be done.

The meeting then adjourned. Immediately after the meeting the nominating committee met and organized. The list of members was closely scanned, and as fast as the secretary can have them written, letters will be sent out inviting members to become delegates, subject to the conditions mentioned in the above report of the meeting. They will meet again this evening. The committee on reception to Henry George also met and organized.

BROOKLYN.

W. F. Withers.—Herewith is a copy of the letter received from Mr. Gaynor in reply to that sent by our club [printed in *THE STANDARD*]:

204 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn, Aug. 2.
W. F. Withers, Esq., Secretary Brooklyn Single Tax Club—DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of July 30, concerning the work of the board of assessors in the town of Flatbush, is at hand, and I am obliged to you for it. The work of the assessors in this county, and, I believe, in all the counties of the state, in the fixing of the valuations of vacant real property, is done on a theory so shortsighted, unscientific and unjust that it is difficult to see how it is continued, year after year, in the same way.

W. J. GAYNOR.

NEW YORK STATE.

Frederick S. Arnold, Poughkeepsie.—During the hot weather of the coming two months our club has determined to take a short vacation, the executive committee continuing in active session.

Up to the heated term our meetings have been well attended, and great interest has been manifested both by members and visitors. Occasional additions to our numbers enable us to report the movement still growing here, while we feel and see and hear great dissatisfaction among the republicans at the enlarged taxation embodied in the McKinley bill and in the overbearing conduct of the majority in congress, a dissatisfaction which betokens a coming awakening from the whole protection superstition.

Joseph Ginnane, Owego.—We are doing what we can here to advance the great cause

MASSACHUSETTS.

GETTING SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION IN A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

W. W. Gray, Lynn.—One day last week, armed with a handful of enrolment blanks, I sauntered into the editorial and business rooms of the *Lynn Daily Item*, republican, in quest of signatures. The paper has a wide circulation and great popularity, due almost entirely to its complete news presentation, its editorial utterance being very guarded and of little moment. What political support it affords is given to the republican party, while it is, of course, a thick-and-thin advocate of the candidature of Mr. Lodge. The atmosphere certainly was not reassuring for obtaining signatures among such a conservative body of men, whose political bent and association were so divergent from the single tax. However, I handed a blank to Mr. H. N. Hastings, senior proprietor. He respectfully declined his signature and desired not to be quoted. I next offered a blank to Mr. C. W. Hastings, son and junior proprietor and business manager. He saw no reason why he should not sign, and did so. He had never read any of Mr. George's works; contemplated doing so when the distractions of business would permit; had no definite idea of the single tax. Mr. W. R. Hastings, another son and junior proprietor, signed the petition; believed in discussion; had never read Mr. George; his knowledge of the principles of the single tax had been gleaned from fugitive articles; it seemed somewhat revolutionary; thought there were many evils in present system; believed that holders of large tracts of unimproved land should be compelled to improve or permit others to do so; failed to see how the single tax would relieve the consumer.

Mr. J. L. Parker, editor, read the petition carefully and pushed it from him with an air of mingled surprise and distrust. He could not sign it. He had attempted to read "Progress and Poverty," but gave it up with disgust. It didn't move him in the least. Think of it—here is an editor of a large and influential paper to whom the tales of human want and misery makes fruitless appeal and upon whose mind the first perception of the ethics of man's right to the natural bounties of the Creator has not dawned. Surely he cannot have read Herbert Spencer's arraignment of this great moral crime, closing with these words: "It may by and by be perceived that equity utters dictates to which we have not yet listened, and men may then learn that to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties."

Mr. Rufus Kimball, associate editor, and assessor here for twenty-four years, was next handed a blank. He signed it readily. Had read some single tax leaflets; thought the present system of taxation was susceptible of improvement, but was not prepared to say in the direction of the single tax. Throughout his assessorship he had assessed vacant land the same as improved; if land speculation existed it was because holders hoped for a rise. As this city is dotted all over with vacant lots, the presumption is the present rate of taxation upon unused areas can be paid and holders still realize an appreciable profit.

With the exception of the two above mentioned, you have the names of every person, including proprietors, editor, reporters, compositors, stereotypers and pressmen, connected with the paper.

Rah for the Item.

OHIO.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CLEVELAND SINGLE TAX MEN.

Press Committee, Cleveland Single Tax Club.—It is now some time since a report has appeared in *THE STANDARD* of the doings of the single taxers in Cleveland, and feeling that a report of the methods adopted by us in carrying on our part of the great anti-slavery crusade might interest your many readers and also serve to convince them that we are wide awake and determined to do our full duty, the press committee of the Central single tax club submit the following:

Some time ago we discovered that the same fate that so often befalls organizations of a like nature had come upon us—i. e., that we were degenerating into a mere mutual admiration society, and losing that determined zeal and energy which is essential to the success of a great reform. A meeting of the club was called to discuss the situation, and it was resolved to give the club a more efficient organization that it might take up its work and proceed with it in a business-like manner. Accordingly an executive committee was formed and empowered to take charge of all the business of the club, as well as the work of preparing a plan of campaign. This relieved us of transacting routine business at our regular Wednesday night meetings, and left these free to be devoted entirely to economic discussion. The first act of the executive committee was to adopt a plan of work, which was at once carried into effect, as follows:

The executive committee resolved itself into five sub-committees, each having its special assignment of work, for which it is held responsible to the whole committee, i. e.,

(1) The committee on programme, which has charge of the regular meetings of the club. This committee has arranged a list of subjects for discussion, which are being submitted to members of the club and others known to be interested in the cause, with a request that each select one on which he is willing to prepare a short paper or address, and notify the committee of his selection and the meeting at which he will be prepared to present it, whereupon a programme of meetings is prepared and notification given to members to be present and bring their friends.

(2) A leaflet committee, whose duty is to arrange for issuing and distributing leaflets bearing upon the single tax and tariff reforms, setting forth the nature and amount of taxes paid, etc. This committee is to be constantly on the alert and take advantage of every opportunity presented to call attention to the principles we advocate by simple and effective leaflets. One leaflet has been issued.

(3) Literature committee, whose duty shall be to attend to the distribution of single tax literature, especially THE STANDARD, and arrange for keeping it on file whenever in their judgment it will do good.

(4) Press committee, whose duty is to use all possible effort, direct or indirect, to draw the local press into the discussion of economic subjects with the purpose of stimulating thought and leading it in our direction.

(5) Finance committee, who are charged with the duty of securing the necessary funds for carrying on the work. This committee have prepared and issued a circular setting forth our plan of work and soliciting subscriptions for the same. This circular will be sent to all in and about Cleveland who are believed to be in sympathy with our movement.

The above plan of work, though not yet fully put into effect, has resulted in bringing about a revival of interest in the work of the club which bids fair to yield practical results in the near future.

We think we can safely say that from now on the single taxers of Cleveland are going to make their presence known early and often, and that they will exert no inconsiderable influence on public sentiment in their neighborhood in the near future.

Press Committee, C. B. T. C.
Cleveland, Ohio.

ILLINOIS.

"THE CHICAGO CLUB NEVER TAKES A VACATION"—NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Aug. 8.—The attention of Chicago single tax men is called to the fact that the semi-annual election of officers of our club will occur the first Thursday evening in September. The nominations will be made on the last Thursday evening in August. It is to be hoped that proper interest will be shown in these important events.

Our meeting last night, in spite of the excitement caused by the great Odd Fellows demonstration on the lake front, where there was a magnificent display of fire works and an imposing review of the Patriarchal militant by Governor Fifer, was well attended, and Mr. Benjamin Reece of Brooklyn entertained us with a thoroughly interesting lecture on "The Mechanics of Social Forces." Mr. Reece is a civil engineer, and he brings a wide and clear knowledge of physics to bear upon the sociologic problem. He said he was called by some of his friends a theorist, and was told that his notions were very nice and very beautiful in theory, but they were not practical—they wouldn't work. He admitted that he was a theorist, and contended that he knew his theories of economics would work precisely as he knew his theory of a bridge or a building would work—by the application of scientific principles. It is impossible to follow the gentleman's argument, but it was singularly logical, and it was garnished with anecdote and illustration with excellent effect throughout. At the conclusion he was given a cordial vote of thanks, and after adjournment members pressed about him to personally congratulate him on his effort—one of the most original, by the way, I have heard.

Among our visitors on this occasion were Mr. J. P. Diffey of Dallas, Texas, and the celebrated "Billy" Radcliffe of Ohio. The latter was here attending the Odd Fellows' conclave and Mr. Diffey is a delegate to the Carpenters' national convention. Very much to our regret Mr. Radcliffe did not disclose his identity until the meeting was over. If his presence had been detected before nothing short of a talk or a song would have satisfied those who have heard so much of his varied accomplishments as an exhibitor of the world-famed and invincible cat. Mr. Diffey told me that in Texas the good work goes bravely on, and he spoke most encouragingly of the outlook. He said that Mr. Henry F. Ring was still active and that his influence constantly widens and deepens.

General Herman Lieb, of the board of county commissioners, will speak on "County Government" next Thursday evening. The general is a democratic war-horse and has written a popular book on the tariff.

The formal nomination of delegates to the New York conference will be held on the 11th, and persons intending to go are earnestly urged to make the fact known on that evening so that necessary action may be taken. The election will take place on the

evening of the 29th, as the constitution requires.

Thus far those who have signified that they intend to go are Mr. Edward Osgood Brown, Mr. J. T. Ripley, Mr. Ernest Poord, Mr. Moore and W. W. Bailey. Mr. Darlington of the Iroquois club has also said that he will go, and several others are as yet undecided. I greatly hope that our delegation will be worthy in numbers of the second city in the Union. No man who can spare the time and the money should fail to participate in this gathering, which is bound to make history and to have a not insignificant influence in the trend of current politics.

Mr. E. A. Curtis of our club is buying wheat and talking single tax among the "busted boomers" of Wichita.

Judge Bangs has been quite ill, but is recovering.

Lieutenant O'Connor, U. S. A., is still in the city on his summer vacation. It was he who did so much to forward the work in Evansville. He is an enthusiast and mixes intelligence with his enthusiasm with nice discrimination.

There is talk of nominating Mr. John Z. White for the legislature in the Sixth senatorial district. The democrats could not possibly do a wiser thing.

The Evening News editorially advocates a constitutional amendment of the state revenue code with a view to the abolition of the personal property tax. The Times seems to be of a similar mind.

The Chicago single tax club is about the only organization that has not succumbed to the summer heat. It never takes a vacation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PEOPLE WILL LISTEN TO THE DOCTRINE—THE PETITION.

L. F. Kast, Harrisburg.—While we are not organized in this city as a single tax club, we have some very strong advocates, among them councilmen, ministers and business men. The lack of an organization does not deter so much as one would suppose in the progress of the single tax. Organization sometimes associates men for organization only, without deep rooted convictions, and I find from experience that where I can discuss the subject with men of intelligence socially I never fail to force conviction, and when there is sufficient conviction in a community upon a certain principle it will of its own volition find means to practice it.

Conrad H. Roth, Pottstown.—I have sent thirty-three signatures to the enrolment committee. I was at Pottsville a few weeks ago, and I believe that place is ripe for the single tax, for there are many sympathizers here.

James R. Wood, Philadelphia.—Heretofore all my efforts to introduce the single tax in my labor organization has met with derision. Lately, though, I am occasionally listened to. I have sent some signed petitions to the enrolment committee as a result of this change of sentiment.

TEXAS.

"OUR CAUSE IS COMING TO THE FRONT QUITE RAPIDLY."

E. J. Perego, Seymour.—I find a great many anxious to learn more about the single tax. I am now at Seymour, Baylor county. Will write up the country for you after awhile. Seymour is beginning to boom; the cars will be running to this place within two months. Land values are doubling up and brownstone fronts are being erected.

Will M. Buell, Baird.—Our cause is coming to the front quite rapidly. I hear it talked in limited form by a great many that don't know what single tax means.

NEW JERSEY.

J. H. McCullough, Plainfield.—We have laid the corner stone and formed the nucleus here of a single tax club. We have made a beginning by electing Mr. A. Stirling president and myself secretary. You will hear from us soon. President Stirling is a great worker in the cause of the single tax.

OHIO.

J. G. Galloway, Dayton.—I have just got home from Detroit, Mich., where I have been in attendance at the Iron moulder's union convention. I have been much pleased to hear, since my return, of the good results of the work done at the labor picnic, of which I wrote you. A demand is made upon me for single tax literature, and I am urged to supply it. There is great desire on the part of "Plow and hammer," a farmers' association of this part of the state, to know more than I told them at the picnic, and they are going to have another demonstration, August 10, at Greenville, Darke county, at which I am booked for information.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph Buess, Chicago.—One year ago I had a lengthy discourse with Mr. George Munn, one of the foremen in a large shoe manufacturing firm here, on the tariff and the single tax. He was then a firm protectionist, but his views have undergone a change. The other day he handed me twenty-four signed petitions.

MISSOURI.

Henry W. Allen, Kansas City.—Free trade sentiment is growing more popular every day here, so that it usually takes very little argument to secure signatures.

The fruits of a real estate boom are manifest here in a superlative degree. The few have gained enormously at the expense of the many. One result is a loss of 10,000 to 20,000 population in the last two years.

COLORADO.

Henry M. Fair, Breckenridge.—In this land, where everybody is trying to get rich by monopolizing something that some one will want to use some time, the discussion of the tariff question is slowly but surely bringing on the discussion of that grander and greater question which underlies them all.

CALIFORNIA.

Frank W. Lynch, Pleyta, Monterey county.—The humblest of our workers has the strength that comes from the thorough comprehension of a great truth.

S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles.—I was in hopes that interest could be kept up in the petition until the democratic congress meets, when we might have 250,000 names. I hope the conference will devise some plan to arouse a new impetus to the good work. How would it do to change the petition—make it more aggressive, for instance.

AUSTRALIA.

John Brunton, Melbourne, Victoria.—We are now more pronounced on the question of fiscal reform than before Mr. George's visit. It is in this direction that his influence has produced the most apparent effect. The Free trade democratic society is more active and has in its ranks more active and more influential men than the Single tax league of Victoria. We intend to keep up the agitation by further public meetings soon, and our single tax league also holds a meeting in another suburb to interest the shopkeepers, who are now complaining of depression of business and high rents.

THOUGHT THE WHITE PEOPLE GOOD GENI.

INDIANS WHO HAVE LEARNED TOO LATE THAT WE ARE ROBBERS.

Boston Globe.

The petition of the Wintu and Yana Indians, which has been submitted to the president through the interposition of Congressman Greenhalge of Massachusetts, contains the following touching passages:

"We thought the white men were the Yapaitsu, the ancient people, the spirits of our religion who lived in this world before the Wintu came into it. Some of these Yapaitsu were turned into the animals, birds, plants, rocks that are in the world now, and the rest went far away beyond the edge of the world, where they lived happily.

"We thought that the white men were the Yapaitsu who had come back; we called them Yapaitsu, and call them by that name yet from habit, though we have learned to our cost that they are a different people.

"Believing the new people to be Yapaitsu, we said to ourselves at first: 'There will be a better life now, more justice and happiness in the world.'

"But as soon as the new people were numerous and strong they took our women, our children, took our land, killed our men. When our people saw they had to do, not with Yapaitsu, but with men who had no respect for us, they wished to band together and defend their wives, children and land.

"We agreed to leave the whites in peace, but the whites would not leave us in this land which we held to be ours, since it belonged to our fathers, and, in justice, it is ours yet, for no man has bought it from us.

"We had to leave in silence and go to another place, with tears in our eyes, and we had to think in our heart it must be that Washington told the white people when you go to California kick the Wintu, swear at the Wintu, drive the Wintu from their land, kill the Wintu.

"When we went to a second place and put up houses, we lived there a while, then another white man came and said, 'Clear out of here, you Diggers, this is my land,' and after that we were driven from place to place, till now in this land of ours there is no place so barren that we can hold it.

"From the time that white men began to take our country they killed a great number of us, in one place 50, in another 20, in another 100 and even 300.

"If one of us at this time stands at a fence and looks into a field, a man cries out, 'What are you looking at, you Indian! Be off. Don't hang around here.' If our women go to gather acorns a white man drives them away, saying, 'Those are my acorns; don't you take those acorns; I want them for my hogs.'

"The Yana were 2,000 in number at the lowest calculation. This people, who were perfectly innocent, who did no harm to the whites, were massacred in 1864, so that of the 2,000 there remain to-day but twenty-four.

"The destruction of the Yana was wrought by two bands of men, who bound themselves by oath to spare neither age nor sex, and they kept their oath. They slaughtered little children, they spared neither youth nor middle age, nor the most advanced decrepitude. When they had finished their work the Yana land was clear, and not one person of the race, so far as they knew, was left alive."

WHY TIMES ARE HARD.

Kansas Jeffersonian.

Some gentlemen familiar with city values have made an estimate of the sum paid to

landlords by labor for the use of the bare land in Topeka, and find it to average \$200 each for 5,000 laborers annually. Only the lowest valuations were taken, and benefit of every doubt given the landlords, yet the multiplication table must be discredited to escape the conclusion that at six per cent the interest on the cash value of the bare land of the original city proper is about one million dollars, a sum which takes the entire earnings of \$500 a year of 2,000 men, or \$200 a year of 5,000 men.

As 5,000 is about the total number of male adults in the city, there cannot be nearly that many workers, hence, the real burden per capita must exceed \$200. To this is to be added interest, tax, insurance and other rent items on all buildings and other improvements, and all the various other taxes. It is probable that the national, state, county, city, etc., tax will about equal the landlord tax, hence, it would seem that each laborer must earn \$400 annually, or \$1.25 per day, for other people, before keeping anything back for the use of himself and family. Of course there are some offsets to these figures, as in many instances the laborer is a lot owner, and some property is not now earning six per cent, except by increase of value, but these do not affect the general correctness of the conclusions.

Again, not all is paid by the workers of Topeka, all farmers doing business here contributing their share of \$100 or \$200 per year, and every stranger stopping or trading here contributes his mite also. What proportion of this million dollars' rent of the bare land of Topeka is paid to our own citizens, and to non-residents, we are unable to say, but a very large part goes east or to Europe as interest on real estate loans there can be no question.

When it is apparent that rent and taxes burden each worker from \$300 to \$500 per year the cause of hard times should not be much of a mystery.

LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new-blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

A Beautiful Maiden.

Her clear velvet-like skin and peach-bloom complexion fascinate us. These exquisite charms always result from the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A never-failing remedy for removing all imperfections from the skin and making the complexion

PEERLESSLY BEAUTIFUL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Glenn's Soap will be sent by mail for 30 cts. for one cake, or 75 cts. for three cakes by C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York City.

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send any corrections in the list below, and all newly formed organizations are asked to report promptly, either to the enrollment committee or The Standard.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., O. D. Hemming, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., L. M. Munzer; sec., H. M. Welcome; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

SACRAMENTO.—Single tax club of Sacramento. Every Friday evening, Dr. Reed's office, 6th and K sts. Pres., Dr. Thos. B. Reed; sec., C. W. Farnsworth, 1406 4th st.

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., J. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller.

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Contra Costa county single tax committee. Jeff. A. Bailey, sec.

COLORADO.

STATE.—Colorado State single tax association, 303 16th st. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 303 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec., H. C. Niles, 303 16th st.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. First and Fourth Thursdays at office of D. B. V. Reeve, Union av. Pres., D. B. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.

GRAND JUNCTION.—Mesa county single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., James W. Bucklin; sec., Geo. Smith.

CANYON CITY.—Single tax committee; sec., Dr. Frank P. Blake.

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. Jones; sec., W. E. Grumman. Address for the present, Sam E. Mann, 10 Montgomery st.

NEW HAVEN.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening. Pres., Willard D. Warren, room 11, 102 Orange st.; sec., Alfred Smith, 105 Day st.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. 3 p.m. every Sunday, Circle hall. Pres., Wm. Hawthorne; sec., Wm. Willis, P. O. box 1342.

WASHINGTON.—Washington single tax league; always open; regular meeting Friday evening, 609 F street, N. W. Pres., Paul T. Bowen; sec., Wm. Geddes, M. D., 1719 G st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Pensacola single tax club No. 1. Tuesday evenings, K. of L. hall, corner of Zaragoza and Palafox sts. Pres., J. Dennis Wolff; sec., James McHugh.

TAMPA.—Thomas G. Shearman single tax league. First Monday in each month, business meeting; Sundays, public speaking. Pres., C. E. Ainsworth; sec., John H. McCormick.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 67 Whitehall st.

AUGUSTA.—Augusta single tax club. Every Friday evening, Hussar hall. Pres., Ed. Flury; sec., George Haines, care of Loflin & Meyer.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 335.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 623 Black ave.

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Camm of Murrayville; sec., Chas. W. Alexander of Jacksonville.

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QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Every Friday evening, Opera house building. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 327 S. 3d.

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STATE.—Indiana single tax league. Pres., Henry Rawie, Anderson; vice-pres., L. P. Custer, Indianapolis; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st., Indianapolis. State executive committee, Henry Rawie, Anderson; S. W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton; Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Chas. G. Bennett, Evansville; Wm. Henry, Connersville; W. E. McDermut, Ft. Wayne; T. J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis.

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DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballance.

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MAINE.

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LEWISTON.—Single tax committee. Every Wednesday evening, 79 Summer st. Chairman, F. D. Lyford; sec., Joseph Walsh, 79 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p.m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

Single tax association of East Baltimore. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 312 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

Boston.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

Neponset single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

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Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 7 Hotel Dunbar; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

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MICHIGAN.

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